S/PRR/Repl.

RISING UP ANGRY

VOL. 6 NO. 5
September 22 – October 13, 1974

25¢

WHITTIER PARENTS DEMAND A NEW HIGH SCHOOL NOW
WE GIVE YOU ENOUGH TIME, SO WE TIRED OF WAITING
WE NEED THIS LAND FOR NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Our children deserve the best possible education

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——Rockefeller As V.P.

Can You Imagine A Million Dollars?

Rockefeller's great wealth means "control and power to such an extent that members of the two congressional bodies...are worried that there is almost no decision that the U.S. government, at home or abroad, can take without somehow affecting the Rockefeller fortune."

Close your eyes and see if you can imagine $1 million. How big would it be if you piled it up? How far would it reach if you lined it up? What could you buy with it? Where could you keep it?

If you're like most of us you really can't picture a million dollars no matter how hard you try. But if you think that imagining a million dollars is hard, try to grasp the enormous wealth and power that Nelson Rockefeller and his family control. No matter how hard you fantasize, you just won't be able to grasp the hugeness of the Rockefeller Empire.

For instance: How can those of us who think that $20,000 a year is a good family income, understand what it means that the Rockefeller wealth is estimated at $1 billion? How do we understand that last winter while we were sitting in long slow moving lines to pay outrageous prices for gas, that the Rockefeller family (which controls Standard Oil, N.J. and has over $25 million invested in 5 other major oil companies, not to mention controlling 100% of Saudi Arabian oil production, 30% of Iranian oil production, 50% of Libya's oil production, 23% of Iraq's oil production and most Venezuelean oil production) was making literally millions of dollars off of the "Energy Crisis"? How can those of us who struggle to maintain a modest bank account understand what it means to have controlling interest in 3 of the largest 6 New York banks and in 3 of the 4 largest insurance companies in the country? And how would we feel if we knew that one of those banks, Chase Manhatten, has assets of $42.4 billion and controls 20 of the largest national and international corporations?

Certainly there is nothing in most of our experiences that would permit us to imagine the wealth of the Rockefeller family. Nor is there anything in his experiences that would help him understand how it is to work hard every day to try to make ends meet. The way Nelson Rockefeller looks at the world and makes decisions is quite different from the way most of us make our decisions and set our priorities – personal as well as national.

USING THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE ROCKEFELLERS

If imagining Nelson Rockefeller's wealth is impossible, understanding the power that goes with that wealth is even more incomprehensible. Columnist David Murray attempted this explanation: "A billion dollars means control and power to such an extent that members of the two congressional bodies . . . that must pass on Nelson Rockefeller's nomination are worried that there is almost no decision that the U.S. government, at home or abroad, can take without somehow affecting the Rockefeller fortune."

The Rockefeller family like all of the other rich families has used the US government to protect and bolster their own bank accounts. They buy and sell politicians, or like Nelson, become politicians themselves. A careful examination of past US foreign policy will document how our foreign affairs have been shaped by the needs of the largest corporations to acquire natural resources, new markets and cheap labor from other countries. The Rockefeller family has been one of the greatest beneficiaries of this policy and intends to see that it continues.

In 1944 Nelson Rockefeller was appointed Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs. Immediately after he left that post he went on to manage his family's holdings in Latin America. Coincidence? Government service or businesss venture are the same thing for Rocky. Only as a government employee he is financed by us (taxpayers) to manage and increase his own private fortune in the name of the US government. Needless to say, as a result of Nelson's stint in Latin America, the family's assets there are enormous.

It is not only in foreign affairs that Rockefeller financial decisions influence and shape governmental policy. Besides the vast holdings in oil the Rockefellers have major investments in: transportation, controlling 5 major airlines and 3 major railroads; utilities – 5 major companies; communications , being the major stockholders in ABC, CBS, Time, Inc., and the New York Times; merchandizing; food and beverages, etc. In fact the power of the Rockefeller family is so extensive that they have personal interests and influence in just about every aspect of American life. And this influence and power is used to make sure that the government is run in the way that benefits the Rockefellers.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

Just because we cannot actually picture in our minds the wealth and power of the Rockefellers doesn't mean that we can't conceive of the results of that wealth and power. We have seen American boys sent to fight and die in Vietnam for no apparent reason – until we find out that US oil companies just recently acquired the off-shore oil rights in South Vietnam at a bargain basement price. We see spiraling inflation, decreasing wages, and increasing profits, with the government seemingly helpless to do anything but further cut wages and increase unemployment. No, it doesn't take too much imagination to see that someone who owns oil companies can't see his way to cutting the profits of oil companies. Nor is it hard to picture why someone with over $5 million in assets in food producing industries (General Foods, Pepsico, Pillsbury, General Mills) can't find a way to lower food prices. In fact, anyone with a half active imagination

Continued on page 15

Juneway Terrace: a community on the move

People United to Save Our Community. The name of the organization tells the story. It is a story of angry and frustrated people who have stopped waiting for the government, the landlords, the schools and the police to serve the needs of the people; a story of determined folks who are organizing to solve their own problems, and to force the city and state bureaucrats to do their jobs. And the story is just beginning.

The Juneway Terrace community is a small, poor, primarily Black neighborhood at the extreme northeast corner of Chicago, surrounded by the affluent white communities of Rogers Park and Evanston. Like all such neighborhoods everywhere, housing is dilapidated, urban renewal is an immediate threat, unemployment is high, stores are a rip-off, drugs are common, and the police are white, racist, and brutal. People from the surrounding areas frequently refer to it as "the Juneway Jungle."

On August 6 a brother from the Juneway community, Antowyn Cauley, was shot by a policeman; the brother had committed no crime, and was held spread-eagled and helpless while he was shot. (See the last issue of Rising Up Angry.) Normal behavior for Mayor Daley's finest – it happens all over the city all the time. But this time there were several witnesses, and an angry community who had been pushed too far. Over the next few days a petition was circulated demanding action against the cop, Office John Wilson; it quickly gathered over 2,000 names; several community meeting and rallies ended in a march and demonstration at the Foster Avenue police station (20th District), and the campaign to see Officer Wilson brought to justice for his crime was well under way.

(left to right) Michael James, Betty Thomas, Patsy Thomas and Christine Lloyd–volunteer staff workers for the People United To Save Our Community.

Many people in the community saw that this one incident was not the only problem, and even that arrogant, vicious cops weren't the only problem. They saw that improving the quality of their lives and their community meant moving on many problems at the same time. And so, sparked by the action of one stupid cop, People United to Save Our Community was born.

PUSOC marches on the Summerdale (20th) Police Station demanding prosecution of Officer John Wilson- the man who shot Antowyn Cauley.

The first days and weeks of the new organization were a time of hard work for many people. Identifying problems, setting up structures to deal with them, recruiting people to work in the Community Programs, opening an office, establishing contacts with other community groups, and always learning.

The first program to get off the ground was the Community Patrol, under the direction of Al Houston. The Patrol is made up of sixteen brothers that everyone knows and respects. They have been patrolling the neighborhood on weekend nights, helping people avoid situations that will attract the police, cooling out disturbances, and setting an example of treating people with tact and respect. The patrol has also been working on neighborhood clean-up campaigns.

The Housing Rehabilitation Division also got rolling quickly. Headed by Ms. Patsy Thomas, the Division is inspecting buildings in the neighborhood, seeking tenant complaints, and preparing actions to bring pressure on landlords who won't accept their responsibilities. Already one landlord has agreed to make needed repairs and to employ a full-time janitor, and other landlords will be the targets of community pressure and court action if they fail to cooperate.

The Youth Division, directed by J.P. Palmer, is one of the most active. The area public school has agreed to open its gym to the organization two nights a week. Over 50 youngsters have signed up for athletic teams, and the organization has arranged for uniforms and refreshments to be donated. A social center for younger children and a sewing class have also been planned.

People United has a Legal Division, headed by Reginald Logan. It is primarily engaged in investigation, gathering evidence and organizing support for the defense of Antowyn Cauley and the prosecution of Officer John Wilson. In addition the organization got a sister's job back when she was unjustly fired, and plans are being made to prepare to deal with all sorts of legal needs for the community residents.

The organization even has a kitchen, under the direction of Ms. Bert Hampton, which has provided a number of free meals to those who needed them. Other programs just getting underway or in the planning stage include a division of Consumer Affairs, division of Employment Service, and a Voter Registration division.

And the organization reports to the community regularly through a newsletter, called UNITY! edited by William Harden.

People United is receiving help and support from numerous people and organizations: the Rogers Park Community Council, the Howard East Association, the Howard Area Community Center, Sister Katharine and St. Jereme's Church, among others.

People United to Save Our Community is open from 10:00 AM to 10:00 PM at 1721 W. Jonquil, 973-1506. People should come by or call with any problems they have, or just to say hello and check out the organization.

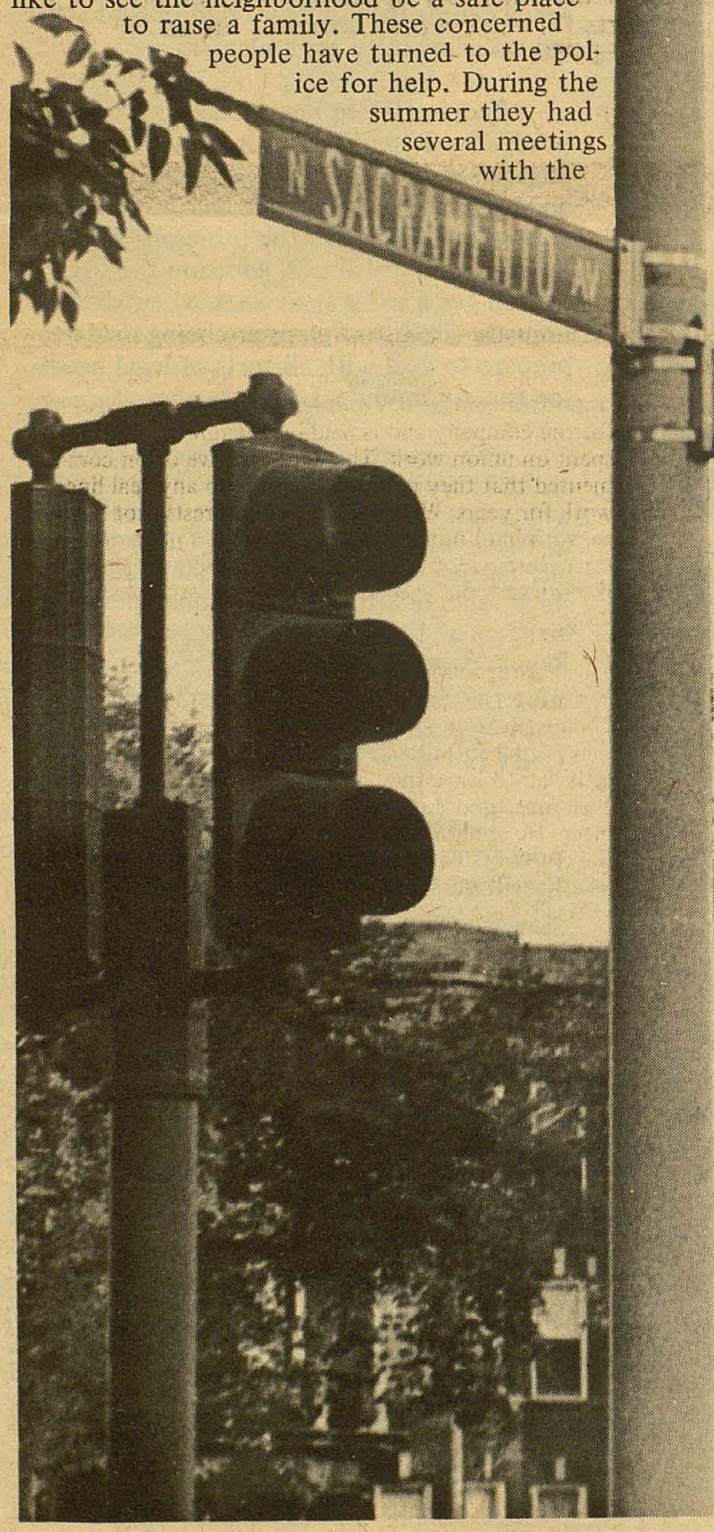
Much hard work and dedication has already gone into the building of People United to Save Our Community. Much more will be necessary, because the job is a long and difficult one. But the rewards are even greater: people taking control of their lives, solving their own problems, and building a better life.

police attack palmer neighbors

The Fourteenth Police District takes in the Logan Square area of Chicago. It is a neighborhood of working class and lower middle class families. The area is predominantly white with a growing Latin population. The Shakespeare District police have a well earned reputation for harassment and brutality toward many of the residents of this area.

Just around the corner from the Shakespeare Police Station is Palmer Street. In this small area just west of California Street are reflected all the contradictions and forces that people throughout the Logan Square area and the city in general have to deal with every day in order to survive and to try to build better lives. The Palmer Gaylords hang out here. They have spray painted their names and slogans on the walls of the buildings and garages all around. Whenever something bad happens in the neighborhood, the Gaylords are the first to be blamed.

Many teenagers in the neighborhood hang out getting high sniffing toluene. Parents of younger children are worried that their kids are going to pick up on the example of others and start sniffing "tolly" themselves. These same people are of course worried about any of the gangbanging that comes down or the hassles that their kids face from living in the area. They would like to see the neighborhood be a safe place to raise a family. These concerned people have turned to the police for help. During the summer they had several meetings with the police, but the situation was not improved. The police did nothing positive in the community.



On Monday, September 2, Labor Day, the police decided to act as they saw fit on the 'Palmer Street problem.' That evening, there were about twelve people on porches and the sidewalk around Palmer and Richmond. A cop car drove up and arrested one guy on a warrant. They told everyone else to get out of there. A young married couple, Mike and Kathy, were walking along with a friend of theirs. The cops told them to get off the street and they started to walk away. They weren't moving fast enough for the cops and one of them, Officer Roland Rock, ran over and grabbed Mike. He then hit Mike over the head with his flashlight. Mike and Rock started to struggle and one of Mike's friends tried to get both of them to stop. Mike and his friend were both arrested and hustled over to the station. Inside the station the police took Mike and beat him some more—hitting him in the ribs.

Meanwhile, back on Palmer Street, a crowd of people began to gather. Old and young people, Gaylords and parents, saw the police beating people up and they came out of their houses to see what was going on. The police kept running around grabbing people until they had arrested about five people. Everyone out on the street was yelling for the police to lay off but it was open season on Palmer Street residents as far as the cops were concerned. In particular, two cops, Officers Wagner and Stecht, made a strong reputation for themselves that night by abusing and beating a lot of people. Finally most of the police left and the scene quieted down—for a while.

About half an hour after they left, the police returned with reinforcements and surrounded the house of Bobby Mason—one of the Gaylords. They sat there for a while eyeing people who were outside watching them. Suddenly, they rushed the house. Bobby's mother and one of his fourteen-year old sisters were sitting on the front porch. The police knocked them aside in their rush to get into the house. Bobby's mother demanded to see the warrant—one cop claimed he had it, but he never showed it, and another cop just yelled, "We don't need no fucking warrant." They smashed through the front door and swept into the house. There they found Bobby and proceded to beat him with their clubs. A wound was opened on his head that required seventeen stitches to close. His mother tried to get into her house to see what was going on, but the cops kept pushing her out. Finally, they dragged Bobby out of the house and down the stairs. In the process, the cops dragged him over his mother and threw his sister over the railing of the porch. They then grabbed his sister by the hair and dragged her to a squad car. Down at the station, the police continued to beat Bobby in front of both his mother and sister.

While this assault was going on, the police continued to run amuck on the street—hitting, pushing and arresting people. One of the neighbors, Dave, was near the Mason house trying to keep little kids out of the way. Suddenly, a cop ran up and grabbed him by the arm. "You're under arrest." The cop started to pull Dave toward the street when his wife ran up and grabbed him by the other arm and told the cop that he hadn't been doing anything. For a minute the cop and Dave's wife staged a tug-of-war. Finally the cop said the hell with it and let Dave go.

By the time the night was over they had arrested about twelve people and had punched, kicked and hit many more. Afterwards Officer Wagner said to some of the Palmer Street residents, "Everyone on Palmer is an animal and they should be exterminated."

Everyone who was injured was taken by the police to St. Elizabeth's Hospital. When doctors and nurses asked the police what had happened, the cops told them not to believe anything the people said because they had all been injured in a gang fight. Sure enough, on the medical records of those treated at St. Elizabeth's, they wrote down, "injured in a gang fight." Thirty and forty year old people injured in a gang fight?

Rumors spread rapidly through the neighborhood about what had happened. People who don't like the Gaylords and had not seen the attack were led to believe that the incident was started by a group of thirty or forty Gaylords drinking in the street. Supposedly these Gaylords had attacked the police when they first showed up. But they didn't care what happened anyway because as far as some of these people are concerned it was just a humbug between the Gaylords and the police and they feel the Gaylords deserved everything that happened to them. Other neighbors felt that the police indiscriminately attacked people who were out on the street that night—regardless of whether they were doing something illegal or not. And if they were breaking the law, people ask, why didn't the police simply arrest them rather than trying to beat people into submission?

What the police seem to be doing now is appealing for support from people who do not like the Gaylords. They want to lay the base for future actions such as what happened on Labor Day. They are saying that the neighborhood's problems will be solved when 'certain elements' on Palmer Street are wiped out. This way they can build a little police state in the area where the cops know that they can get away with anything they want against unpopular groups. First they will build a law-and-order support group that will applaud attacks on 'gang members' (but in fact will include anyone who gets in the way of the police); then they can try to unite whites against the latins. Who knows where this can lead?

The problems of this neighborhood are not going to be solved by cracking heads. The police cannot make the neighborhood better through brutality and intimidation. It can best be done by the people in the area realizing that they have a lot more in common than they may think. Tolly-sniffing and gangbanging are bad. They are symptoms of social disorder—the real causes are the economic conditions and lack of control over one's own life that all the people of this area are experiencing, regardless of whether they are young or old, white or latin, Gaylord or not. Only the people can make their community better. The police can help, but they must be controlled by and serve all the people of the neighborhood.

sports for the people

editorial

People around the world love sports. And Americans are no exception. In fact, many consider us a sports-crazy people. For example, there will be 1,000 hours of football alone on television this fall. One third of the population that buys newspapers buys them to read the sports pages. Advertising time during the Super Bowl is more expensive than in any other time or event. Schools spend incredible amounts of money to build strong teams that will attract fans. Last year Ohio State spent $6 million on its football team. Sociologists say that sports now have a greater impact on society than ever before in our history. And it starts right at the top. Our last president spent his evenings designing (unsuccessfully) football plays. Our new president writes corner story articles for sports magazines on the importance of our system of athletics in preparing our youth for "the American way of Life".

But unfortunately, and predictably, the sports "apple" has quite a few rotten spots. Sports are plagued with problem of all sorts. Drug abuse is rampant, encouraged by team owners. Games are won and lost to suit a point spread. Quota systems are used against black athletes. Schools cheat, and encourage their players to cheat, to field better teams. And the sports institutions remain a stronghold of male chauvinism. The same school that spends $6 million on its football team, spends just $40 thousand on all sports for its women students. Everywhere an abnormal emphasis is put on winning. Even in the Little Leagues, ten year old kids are pressured into feeling that winning is the most important thing. People have just begun to notice such "rotten spots" during the past few years. Politicians and sports authorities have made every effort to make sports seem "all-American" and a last escape from society and its problems. But the same problems that plague the rest of society keep appearing. This is inevitable when sports, like other institutions, are run for profit and where the prevailing motive is, in the words of Vince Lombardi, "Winning isn't the most important thing in sports. It's the only thing."

Perhaps the worst thing about the sports "apple" is that so few people even get to take a bite. While huge amounts of money are spent on the exceptional athletes almost nothing goes to the rest of the population. We learn at an early age that unless we are the exceptional athlete we will have to fend for ourselves in finding sports facilities. This is expecially true for women, kids, Blacks, Latins, the elderly and city dwellers. Pools, gyms, and programs are virtually nonexistant. For most of us sports means being a spectator. We spend twenty times as much time on our butts as on our feet. This, too, is inevitable when sports is run for profit. For a country of sports-crazy people, most of us are remarkably out of shape relative to people from other parts of the world.

But sports does not have to be this way. Everyone can, and should, enjoy sports. Those who have had the opportunity to take part in athletics of one sort or another knows it can bring a rare sense of mental and physical satisfaction. And more importantly sports can bring people together and help bring out the best in them. In a society where we are isolated from each other by race, sex, age or income, sports is one area where we can come together. Especially as participants with the emphasis on friendship rather than competition. Scores are forgotten in a few months, but friendships can last a lifetime.

In this spirit of friendship through sports we are pleased to tell people about the Kids' Olympics, sponsored by the Chicago Peoples Sports Institute, to be held on Sunday, October 20 at 12:30 at Winnemac Park (Damen & Foster). It is for kids under 12 from all neighborhoods. There will be races, relays & games. And, of course, anything for kids is fun for everyone. So bring a bunch of kids, have a good time, and meet some new people. For more information about the Kids' Olympics, or about other "sports for the people" events or ideas, call 472-3120.

Friendship First.

Letters to Rising Up Angry

Medical care denied to citizen

Dear Friends,

It has come to our attention that a citizen of Lakeview is being denied medical care because he can't afford to pay for it. We feel this is wrong and should be brought to people's attention.

This man was in Illinois Masonic Hospital for treatment of severe hypertension. He was discharged to be followed as a private patient to a doctor from the hospital. He paid $25.00 for the first visit, $15.00 for the second visit and $10.00 after that to check his blood pressure, ask him some questions and hand him a prescription (which costs money to fill too.) He could not afford this so he had to stop getting his medical problem taken care of.

We are workers at the Free People's Health Center and we feel that every medical institution in Lakeview should be responsible for good medical care in our neighborhood. We would like to talk to other people who have had similar experiences with their medical care. Together we all can begin to change medical care into a system in which we will get good care not based on how much we can pay.

The Workers of the Free People's Health Center

AT&T, Unions defeat strike bid

Dear Rising Up Angry,

I'm writing this letter so that people can have an idea of how America's biggest monopoly, AT&T, prevented a strike of telephone workers. In late July Illinois Bell Telephone workers in Communications Workers of America (CWA) and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) voted strike authorization to their union in good faith. The contract which the company had offered was clearly unsatisfactory. Improved benefits would not be effective until January 1976. The big drawback was that wage increases would only be 6.5% to 10% – a sliding scale on which those workers with the least seniority and earning the least would receive the lowest percent increase, as if they did not need to keep up with inflation in the 3-4 years before they make top salary. This offer was no where near the present rate of inflation. So in reality this was a salary cut.

Our unions have a three-year contract, and as we have seen inflation can skyrocket over such a period. The contract did include a cost of living allowance (the cost of living scale does not include such inflationary factors as climbing interest rates) which was so complicated that IBEW Local 315 President O'Rourke could not explain fully just how it would work.

Both CWA and IBEW are ineffective unions, or what is commonly called a company union. Ma Bell more or less tells the unions what the workers are going to get. Strike negotiations are a formality. Union ties to the company are clearly evident in the union officials' position within the company. As an apprentice cable splicer I am in IBEW and can speak for the situation in construction. In our department, becoming Chief Steward is a stepping stone to foreman. Our newest foreman is our last chief steward, and almost all other chief stewards have gone on to foreman or other managerial positions. Our president is a lineman. He works part time for the company and is paid by the union for time spent on union work. The workers have often commented that they haven't seen him do any real linework for years. With such vested interests, not having to work hard now and the promise of a promotion in the future, union officials are not likely to fight for the workers and jeopardize their comfortable situation.

Consequently there is widespread apathy and lack of respect among the workers for their union. Cable splicers in Local 134 became so fed up at their strike authorization meeting that union officials had to leave the meeting. The president wasn't even present and had sent a business agent in his place. He couldn't answer some questions concerning the contract. To express their anger, two splicers left the hall and returned with a noose. The union officials took the hint. The workers then moved outside to start a fire and burn their union cards but the police arrived and they had to leave.

(Continued on Page 13)

RISING UP ANGRY regularly prints letters from readers, though letters published do not necessarily express the views of Rising Up Angry. Of course, not all letters that we receive can be printed. Letters that are signed receive first priority, although we will withhold names on request. We reserve the right to edit letters (primarily for length).

Address all letters to: **RUA, Box 3746, Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Illinois 60654.**

RISING UP ANGRY is published every three weeks by Rising Up Angry, 1215 W. Belmont, Chicago, Illinois 60657. Calls can be made to 472-1791 (area code 312) in Chicago. 1 year subscriptions (17 issues) are $5.00 for North America, $7.00 for foreign, and $10.00 for institutions. Subscriptions are free to G. I.'s and prisoners.

No Hunger, Good Crops In China

By Julian Schuman
Special To The Guardian

Members of a youth brigade on a farm in Hupeh province head out for a day's work.

PEKING – Food shortages, crop failure due to unfavorable weather and natural disaster and threatening famine – prevalent in other parts of the world today – do not apply to China.

Reports from grain-growing areas in the world's largest country indicate a good 1974 harvest. Socialist China's nearly 800 million people have no fear of hunger as, for instance, do scores of millions in neighboring India.

The picture coming into focus in China this year is one of sizeable gains in grain output and higher per-hectare (one sixth of an acre) yields – in the face of such natural adversity as flood and drought – as well as expanded irrigated acreage and wider use of scientific farming.

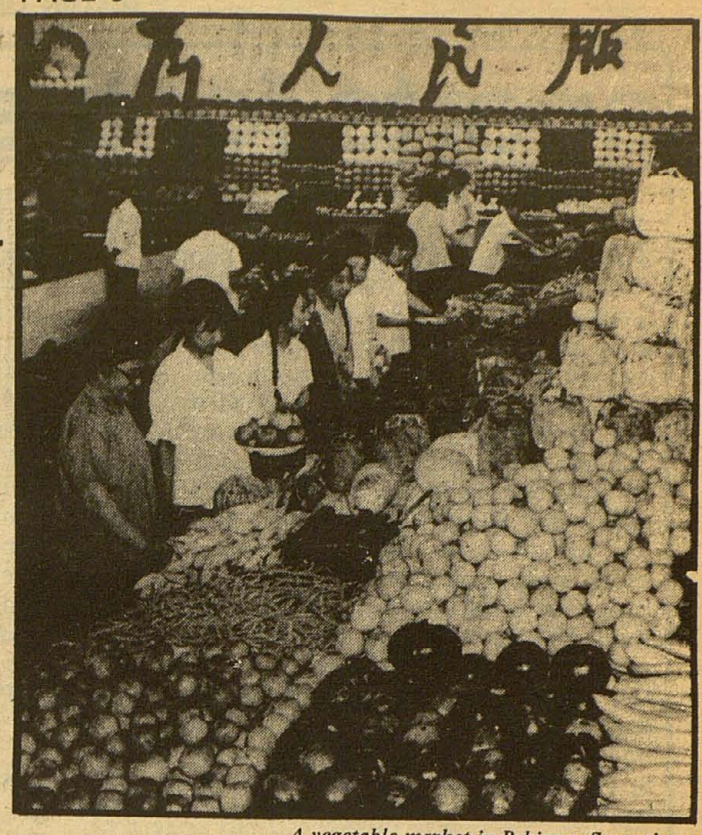
Summer harvests in major grain-producing areas like Honan province were well over their previously rich yearly yields. In Szechuan, where grain is grown on almost 3.5 million hectares, the wheat crop was up 10 percent over 1973, when China had its best grain harvest in history.

Though there have been references to flood and drought and occasional claims of "belt-tightening," this year has seen observers of China abroad abandoning speculation about poor food prospects that made headlines in 1972 and 1973.

A China that has shaken off her traditional dependence on nature is now being acknowledged by outside experts, some of whom as recently as last year were predicting famine. One who reversed himself within a year is Leo Goodstadt, deputy editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review, published in Hong Kong.

In an article this June, Goodstadt said that the Chinese are "in a position very similar to that of advanced Western nations, whose technological sophistication can be deployed to guarantee that farm output is maintained however unfavorable any crop year's natural conditions. This rural Chinese revolution has been achieved not only by the application of industrial technology but by mobilizing surplus resources for civil engineering schemes . . . ."

Nobody in China claims that all farm problems have been solved completely or that much does not remain to be done, particularly in the use of modern technology and methods and increased use of machinery. However, raising enough food for a country this size, doing away with the hunger and famine that stalked China for eons before liberation in 1949 and exporting large amounts of food including rice is no small accomplishment.



A vegetable market in Peking reflects the agricultural progress China has made.

China's farm successes stem from the hundreds of millions who work the land and the large numbers of city workers and cadres who go to the countryside to help with spring farming and in times of emergency. Farming still means arduous toil and doing battle with nature. However, there is an enormous difference from the past. Where once natural disasters left wrecked crops and lives in their wake, harvests now can be saved or recouped.

Ann Landers Visits China

Sun Times Photo

Ann Landers

Ann Landers, famous newspaper question and answer columnist, visited China for 3 weeks as a member of the American Medical Association delegation. Following are some of her first-hand observations of New China.

WOMEN: (In China the wife is paid as much as her husband is and promotion is on an equal basis. When asked if the women liked this new life, Ms. Landers gave the following answer.)

"They don't miss the starvation and cholera and crime their grandparents lived with. Chinese women are really liberated. Family life has changed under Mao Tse Tung and its a far cry from when they threw away the girl babies."

QUALITY OF LIFE: "It doesn't look like a troubled society . . . They all eat well, their children are getting a fine education and they have free or very low cost health services.

"Juvenile delinquincy is not a problem over there; neither is drug abuse, and there is very little alcoholism and crime in the People's Republic. This was unheard of under the old regime."

CHILDREN: "I never saw such attractive and healthy looking kids. They were so friendly and I was captivated by them. I found them disciplined, highly motivated and politically oriented at a very early age."

THE CHINESE PEOPLE: "The Chinese were the most cordial and friendly, not only the chief dignitaries of the medical world (including Madame Liu Hsiang – HEW Sec. Casper Weinberger's opposite number) but factory workers and peasants as well.

"The Chinese are exquisitely tactful and considerate, industrious and modest. They possess an astounding degree of personal integrity, probably the highest in the world."

"I never saw such attractive and healthy kids. Juvenile delinquincy is not a problem; neither is drug abuse."

The Vietnam war has left us with 50,000 Americans living in exile, 200,000 hiding from "justice" in the United States and 400,000 deserters with less than honorable discharges. .

So Gerald Ford has a problem. What to do with almost 1 million Americans who are in prison, in exile, or in hiding because they were right. . . They were against the war. And Gerald wants to do something about them without admitting that the U.S. government was wrong.

So, on August 15, at an anti-amnesty V.F.W. convention, Ford announced his "conditional amnesty" plans. The V.F.W. booed the plan, and Ford's "conditional amnesty" [which isn't amnesty at all] took on a moderate, middle-of-the-road look. Then 1 month later he offered those 1 million Americans a deal:

1. **pretend you were wrong.**
2. **swear you'll do whatever the government tells you to do from now on.**
3. **do 2 years of government approved work.**

If each of the 1 million Americans accepts the deal, Gerald Ford will let them back into American society.

Gerald Ford claims that his "conditional amnesty" will "heal the wounds" that we, the nation, have suffered. But his plan is like putting a band-aid over a stab wound without removing the knife. It's being done for appearance and is just one more cover-up. What he is trying to cover up once and for all is **FACT ONE.** . . The war in Vietnam was illegal, that the government was wrong, and that when the whole American people understood it, they stopped it.

SOME HISTORY

As the war started heating up in the early 60's, some people began to see what was going on. Not a war to defend democracy, but a war of aggression to make the world safe for capitalism (democracy and capitalism are not the same thing). As more American men and money poured into Vietnam, as the draft call soared, and as the casualties increased, word came back from those who were fighting there: "The war was wrong, it was immoral, illegal, and it must be stopped". And these views held by those few thousand anti-war voices, draft-card burners, and deserters grew, and after 8 long years were voiced by the vast majority of Americans, finally forcing Nixon to pull our troops out.

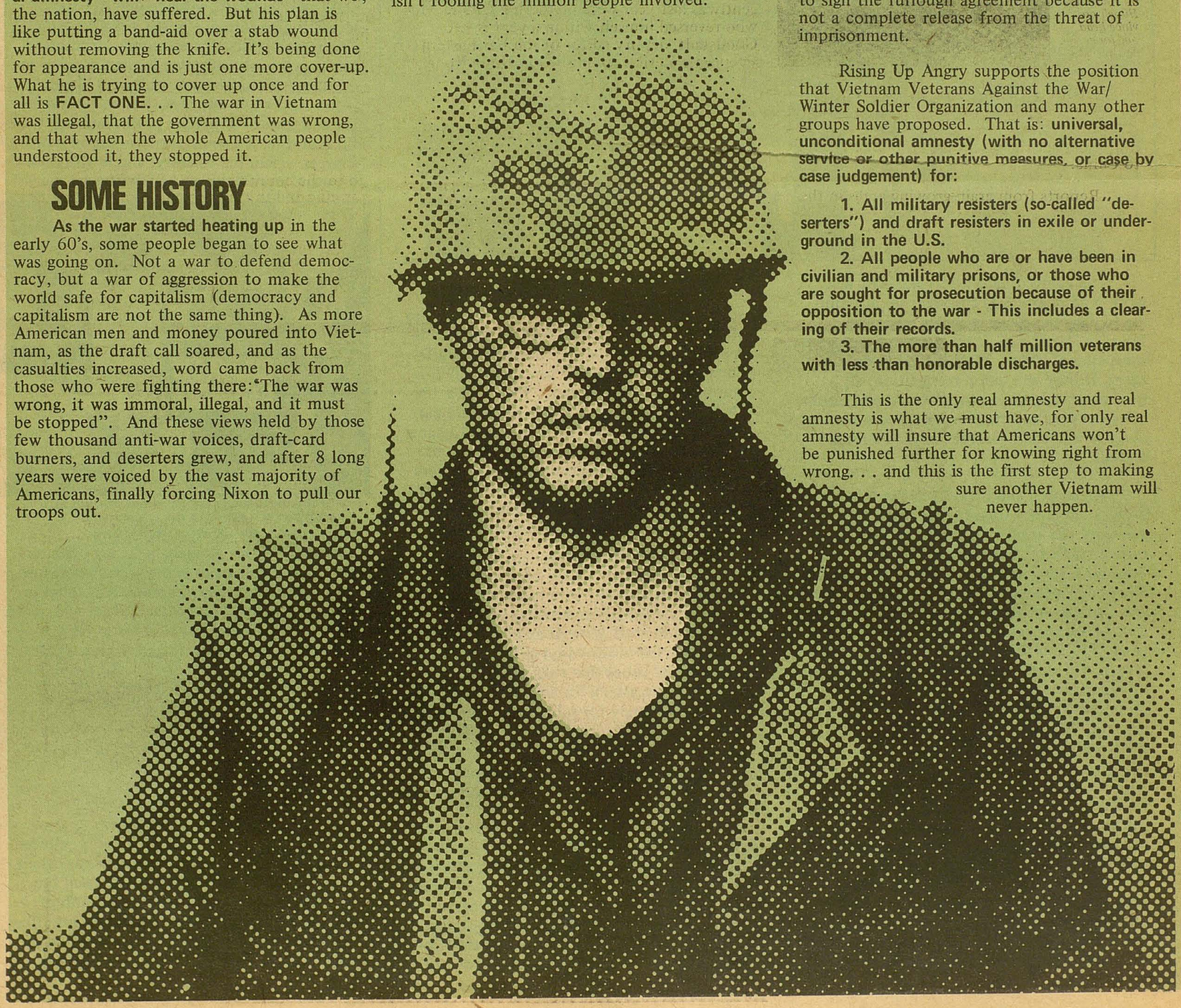
Amnesty

So the war was over. Thousands of men dead, countless wounded and maimed, billions of dollars wasted, and 1 million Americans persecuted because they refused to do what they knew was wrong. The majority of those covered by Ford's "conditional amnesty", over 500,000, are deserters who after being in the Armed Forces, realized they couldn't remain a part of it and left.

BACK IN THE WORLD

The knife of Vietnam is still in our backs, and Gerald Ford, trying to pass himself off like some Angel of Mercy, is trying to put his band-aid over the whole mess and tells us that it will heal only if we swear we were never stabbed.

By early government reports, the plan isn't fooling the million people involved.



Inquiry is coming in at a mere trickle, and many of those questioned in Canada and in jail expressed the same view: "We did what was right. To agree to that amnesty would be selling out all we've stood up for, and we've gone too far for that." Lawrence Kearley, 28, a former Oak Park resident who deserted from the Army in 1969 to avoid being sent to Vietnam, told the Chicago Sun-Times "To call it an amnesty plan is gross misrepresentation". Kearley and his wife Betty plan to stay in Canada where he is a lawyer.

James Murphy, 25, a former South Sider and draft resister who now works with emotionally disturbed toronto teen-agers, told the Sun-Times he was struck by "the seeming paradox between the Nixon pardon (which was unconditional) and the conditional amnesty" for resisters.

Steve Bezich, 25, or 8114 S. Keating, has remained in the El Reno federal penitentiary in Oklahoma, even though he has been offered a 30 day furlough. Steve is refusing to sign the furlough agreement because it is not a complete release from the threat of imprisonment.

Rising Up Angry supports the position that Vietnam Veterans Against the War/ Winter Soldier Organization and many other groups have proposed. That is: **universal, unconditional amnesty (with no alternative service or other punitive measures, or case by case judgement) for:**

1. All military resisters (so-called "deserters") and draft resisters in exile or underground in the U.S.

2. All people who are or have been in civilian and military prisons, or those who are sought for prosecution because of their opposition to the war - This includes a clearing of their records.

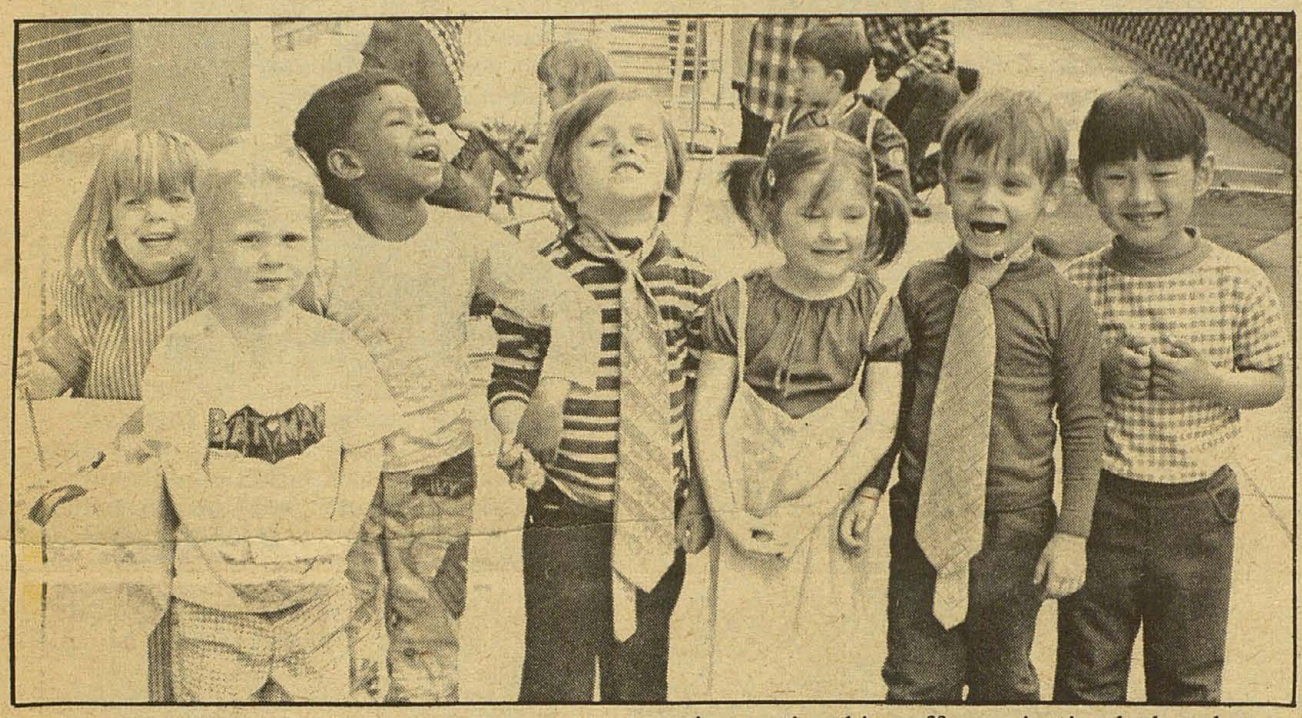
3. The more than half million veterans with less than honorable discharges.

This is the only real amnesty and real amnesty is what we must have, for only real amnesty will insure that Americans won't be punished further for knowing right from wrong. . . and this is the first step to making sure another Vietnam will never happen.

Day Care Workers Fight For Improvements – For Themselves And For Chicago's Children

The Child Care Industry

On Friday, August 30, 300 day care workers and their supporters, many of them parents of children attending the childcare centers where the child care workers work, marched to Chicago's Civic Center. The march followed a press conference and picket line at the central offices of Chicago's Model Cities Program, 640 N. LaSalle. The workers were from a total of nine child care centers, mostly in Uptown, administered by Lutheran Welfare Services, Hull House, Christopher House and the Northside YMCA. The march was to put pressure on the federally funded Model Cities Program, and its director Irwin Franz, as well as the agencies concerned, to recognize the child care workers right to have democratic elections for a union to represent them.



The approximately 150 workers, who work with nearly 500 children, are attempting to have the social agencies recognize Locals 321 and 329 of the Service Employees International Union, as their legal bargaining agent. If they win union recognition, all teachers, teacher assistants, bus drivers, cooks, housekeepers, secretaries, parent coordinators, social workers and janitors would be represented.

The march and picket was the latest step in the struggle for union recognition that began early this spring. At all the centers concerned (they are Christopher House – Lakeside and Eastwood, Hull House – Beacon and Sheridan, Lutheran Welfare – Winthrop, Unity, and Uptown) pledge cards that would authorize a union election have been signed by between 75% and 99% of the workers at each center. Yet at all centers, the agencies, some of which are under the umbrella Federation of Settlement Houses and are funded by Model Cities, have refused to acknowledge the workers' demands for union recognition.

At Hull House, long thought to be a forward looking agency as it thrives off the legend of its founder, early social worker pioneer Jane Adams and her work with poor people around Chicago's stock yards at the turn of the century, the current director, Bob Adams, refused to formally acknowledge a telegram from "his" workers for a meeting. His informal reply was, "We already bargain with the executive council of the Hull House Staff Organization," which, in theory, all Hull House workers can belong to. However, in practice this staff organization lacks substance and issued a statement that they supported the rights of the Uptown day care staff to unionize and accused Adams of misrepresentation of the function of the staff council in an attempt to forestall the unionization drive. They stated, "We FULLY ENDORSE the attempt to form a separate bargaining unit and here file a complaint against Robert Adams' attempt to divide the staff against itself." The attitude of the directors of the other agencies – Steve Whitehead of Christopher House and Al Angster of Lutheran Welfare, has not been much better . . .

The child care workers are enthused about the unionizing drive because they feel that victory will put them in a good position to negotiate for better working conditions for the total staff, as well as better learning conditions for the children in their daily care. Some of the issues that they express concern about and are asking for are: more staff – there is no money for substitute teachers; higher wages – in a time of rising inflation Chicago childcare workers are being underpaid in relation to public school teachers as well as childcare workers in other cities, and low wages contribute to a high staff turnover that creates an unstable atmosphere that isn't good for the children's growth and development; staff hours – there is no overtime pay, and far too little time alloted to the planning and preparation of materials and program for the children; and program equality – including class room size, a voice in planning the program, and time for ongoing training of teachers and aids to develop their ideas, abilities and skills for their work.

The Unionization drive at these centers is extremely important. For while these centers are far more advanced in terms of quality than most day care operations in the city, many of which are little more than high costing babysitting operations for mothers and fathers who have to work to keep above the economic drowning point, they have a long way to go to become the kind of child care programs that must be developed and serve as a model for the growth of child care centers in the years to come.

Currently, nearly 48% of the labor market is women, many of them forced to work because they provide the bulk or all of the support for their families, or because the money the man of the family makes is not enough to support a family on. And as of 1969, there were approximately five million children of working women who were under the age of 6, and for these there were day care facilities available for only 500,000 children, and most of these facilities were of the profit-making – babysitting rather than child development – variety.

Child care, and the demand for more child care facilities, will become an issue of increasing importance in the years to come. One reason is that the economic structure of this country – profit over human needs – increasingly demands new sources of cheap labor. And while our history is one of bringing new groups of people to this country to fill that role, it also means drawing on new sources within the country, and in this case it means more women. And despite all the propaganda about equal rights and advancement for women, what big business plans for the years to come is tracking women into low-paying jobs. So industry (big business), and its front (government) need to develop day care today, just as it did in earlier times (notably the second world war when women were recruited en masse into industry, and dropped, along with day care, when the men came home). Day care, coupled to "manpower" retraining programs, will serve the interests of the corporations and government by reducing welfare rolls, generating more taxable income, and insuring a more efficient flow of cheap labor.

300 day care workers and supporters marched to demand recognition of a union for day care workers.

From a human point of view, a peoples' point of view, child care is so very important because the way we treat our children, the way we educate and develop the youth of our country, will have a very important effect on the development and future direction of

Continued on Page 15.

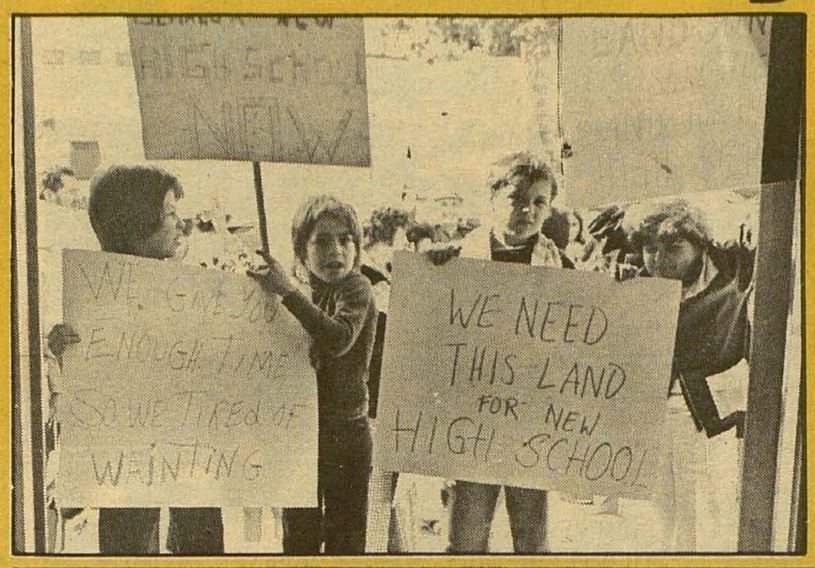
pilsen school boycott

"The main concern of the boycott is the education of our children. The educational system has forced many of our children out of school and made them into gang members, dope peddlers and bar maids," explained Ms. Raquel Guerrero, a leader of the boycott of the Pilsen neighborhood schools.

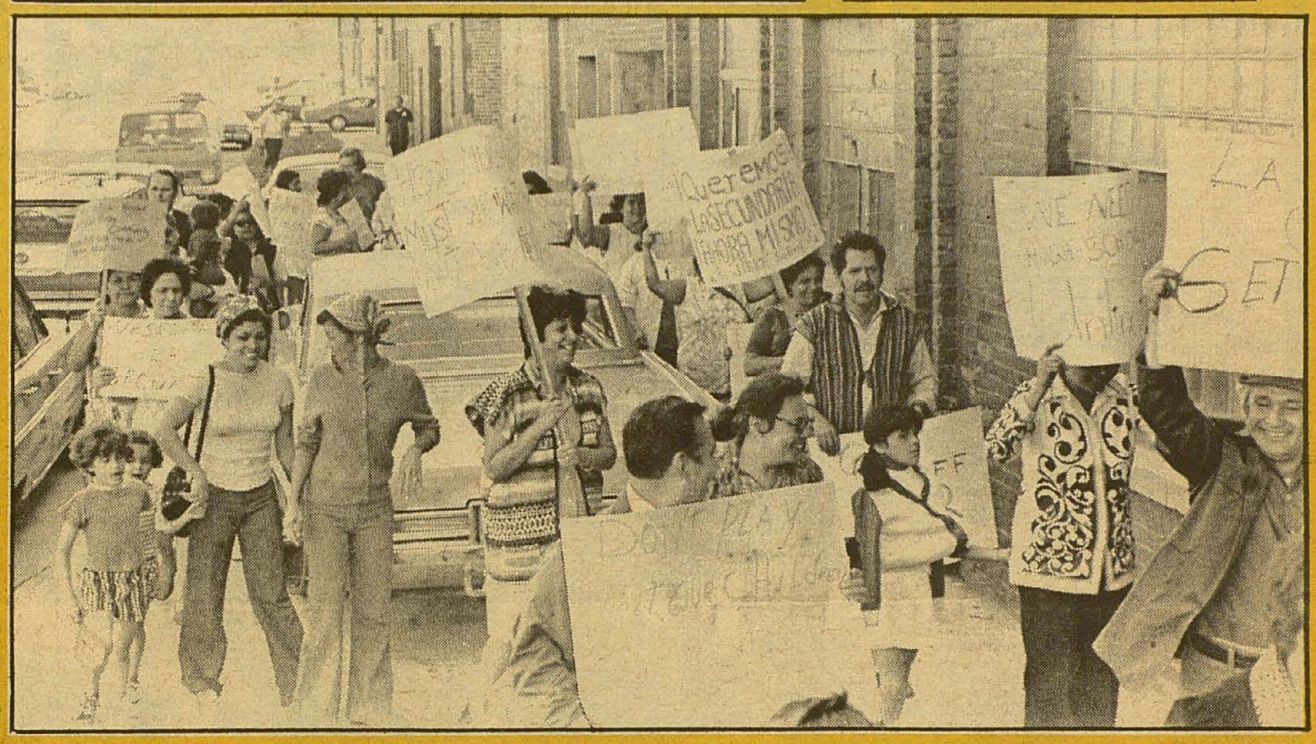
On the first day of school this year the overwhelming majority of the parents in the predominantly Chicano Pilsen (18th St.) neighborhood kept their children out of the elementary schools. After two years of begging, pleading and negotiating with the Board of Education to get a new high school in their community, the parents had finally had enough. "The board would never have responded unless we hit them where it hurts – money. If our children are good enough to bring in funds then they are good enough to get a good education." The Chicago Board of Education receives federal funds for each child that attends school each day, so when large numbers of children don't attend, the board looses that amount of federal money. The boycott was the only tool open to the Pilsen residents to pressure the Board of Education to buy the land and begin construction on a new neighborhood high school that would be convenient to the residents of Pilsen.

Today the high school aged children of the Pilsen area attend Harrison High School. Harrison is over two miles from some parts of Pilsen and nearly four miles from other parts of the neighborhood. It is in no way a community based school as it serves five different communities. Many students have described Harrison High School as more of a jail than a school. There are gangs, drugs, and terrible educational and recreational facilities. The 45 minute recreation time is usually spent sitting down rather than engaging in any physical activity. The buildings are in rotten condition. The median reading score at Harrison in the 11th grade is 13%. The national median score is 50%. Is it any wonder that the drop out/push out rate at Harrison is an incredible 77%!

It is in response to these terrible educational facilities that parents in the Pilsen neighborhood have been trying to get the Board of Education to build a new high school located in their community with a curriculum sensitive to their needs. One of the most pressing problems is caused by the fact that English is a second language for 60 to 80% of the residents of Pilsen. Furthermore, the elementary schools in the neighborhood are so bad that by the time that many children reach high school they are already behind. A good high school curriculum would have to take these factors into account. There is already a committee of parents and educators set up by the community to develop a well rounded curriculum for the new school.



[left and below] Parents and children of Pilsen continue the pressure for a new school. On Monday, Sept. 16, a march lets all the landowners who occupy the future high school site know they must negotiate their sales to the Board of Education. The people are tired of waiting while landowners and the Board stall for time. The new school will be located at Blue Island between 21st and 22nd Streets.



For two years the parents have been going through all of the correct channels and the board has promised a high school, but they have never said when. And children keep growing up without a decent education. The parents felt that this could not continue. As Ms. Guerrero explained to Rising Up Angry, "We said to the Board, you either move or we're going to plan something drastic. And the effectiveness of the boycott proved that we as a community can unite."

When school opened on September 4, parents set up picket lines at 9 schools in the Pilsen community – Pickard, Komensky, Jirka, Cooper Upper, Cooper Elementry, Walsh, Jungman, Whittier, and the Froebel branch. About 85% of the children stayed out of school to let the board know that they wanted and needed that new high school. The overwhelming success of the week long boycott must have sent shivers up and down the Board of Education's back.

Because now it is perfectly clear that it is not just a small group of "troublemakers" who want the new school, but it is the whole community, concerned very deeply about their children's education, that need the new school.

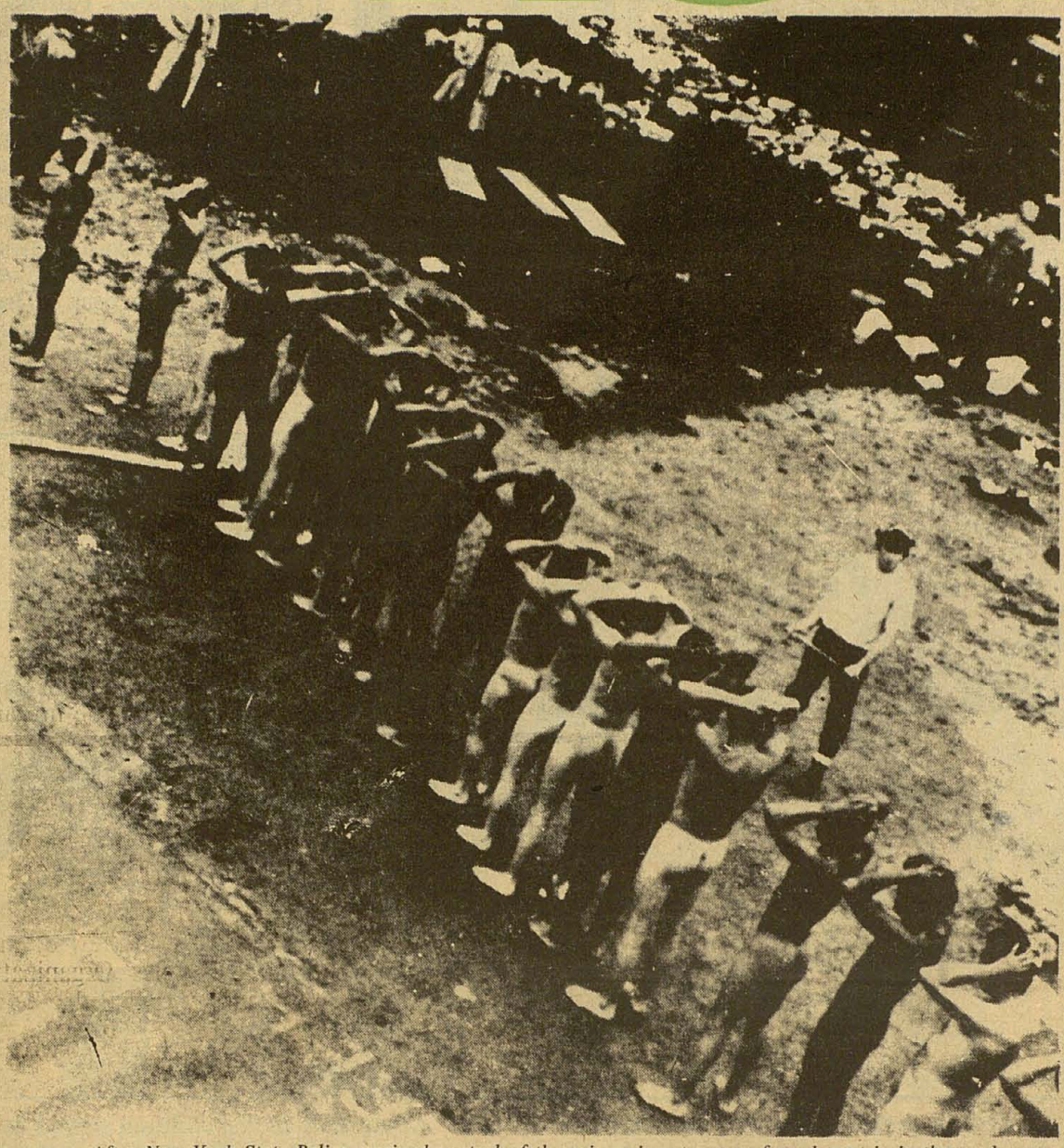
Perhaps Ms. Guerrero, mother of nine school aged children, best summed up the feelings of the community when she said: "We want our children to really enjoy school. Now our children don't have the facilities where they can develop mentally and physically. We are just asking the Board of Education to do their job and provide our children with a good education."

The boycott demonstrated the united will of the community. The children went back to school on Wednesday September 11. After hearing the united voice of the community, it is now up to the Board of Education to act.

RAQUEL GUERRERO

"We want our children to really enjoy school"

ATTICA



After New York State Police regained control of the prison, inmates were forced to strip in the yard and were run through a gaunlet to be clubbed, beaten, spit upon and burned.

HISTORY

43 men shot dead. 83 men wounded by shotguns and high power rifles require surgery. Hundreds of others wounded, beaten and tortured by police. The four-day rebellion by 1500 inmates at Attica Prison in New York State turns into a bloody slaughter. Although the State had long recognized the need to improve Attica's inhuman and racist conditions, and a revolt by inmates seemed inevitable, the state authorities' final solution looked – to all those who pulled the rag away from their eyes – like a Nazi concentration camp.

After the massacre the victims were charged with the deaths caused by the police in their assault to re-take the prison. Indictments handed down by a grand jury in December 1972 charged 62 inmates with more than 1400 counts ranging from possession of a jail key to kidnapping and murder. If convicted, some of the Attica Brothers could be electrocuted. Some of the men face 30 to 40 consecutive life sentences.

THE TRIALS BEGIN

Three years later, almost to the day, the trials of the Attica Brothers are taking place in Buffalo, New York. The defense has entered numerous motions to stop the trials by setting aside the indictments. They have argued that the grand jury which indicted the men was all white and that 15 of the 23 grand jury members were personal friends of Attica guards who had been taken hostage in the rebellion (not exactly an impartial jury of the inmate's peers – who are mostly black and latin).

Within the last few weeks, another motion has been introduced, based on a study of prospective jurors for the actual trials in Erie County, New York. Working with the Attica Brothers Legal Defense, a group of researchers from Columbia University interviewed 651 registered voters in the county. They found that 69% of potential jurors blame the prisoners for even protesting the conditions at Attica and for killing the 43 victims of the State's onslaught. 19% still believe that castrations and throat slittings were committed by the inmates resulting in death to hostages. This vicious rumor, which was later disproved, was spread by state authorities to the media during the rebellion to make the inmates appear to be beasts. Most of the potential jurors interviewed think protest itself is unjustified; 1/3 think black militants and radicals should be locked up because of their beliefs. 50% think that prison conditions are good to excellent. About 1/3 of the potential jurors say they would support state authorities and believe their testimony before any other. 42% have racist stereotypes demeaning the character of black people. And over half believe that police should not hesitate to use force to maintain order and that laws should be strictly and inflexibly enforced no matter what the human consequences. HOW CAN A FAIR TRAIL OF OPPRESSED MINORITY PRISONERS TAKE PLACE IN THIS ENVIRONMENT?

The defense had been successful earlier in throwing out 97% of the jury pool because of discrimination. With this new evidence it should be clear that a fair trial may not be possible in this environment with potential jurors' attitudes what they are. That is why the defense has demanded that the indictments be thrown out.

ERIE COUNTY PREPARES FOR THE TRIALS

The trials of the Attica Brothers will, however, take place. Hopefully the men will win. The real criminals – the State of New York, headed by Nelson Rockefeller at that time, Warden Mancusi, Commissioner Oswald of the New York Correctional Facilities – have not been charged at all.

The three courtrooms in Buffalo where the trials will be held are now being equipped with steel partitions to separate spectators and defendants (to perpetuate the myth of the inmates as barbarians? Or perhaps just to humiliate the defendants and prevent their friends and loved ones from seeing them.) Many of the defendants have been kept in solitary confinement, their mail intercepted and their lawyers and family prevented from visiting during the period since the rebellion three years ago. Another measure being taken by city officials is the installation of sophisticated metal detectors – all spectators to the trials will be skin searched before they enter the courtrooms. This atmosphere of terror will prevent an impartial and public trial. Police are now getting special "riot" training to prepare for the trial days and special undercover agents will be placed in the spectator crowd. The city is making sure that there is an aura of tension surrounding these trials – further harassment and humiliation to the Attica Brothers' supporters and families.

ROCKEFELLER – ONE OF THE REAL CRIMINALS

It will be remembered that the Attica takeover by inmates in September, 1971 was preceeded by many months of requests by inmate groups for the State of New York, namely Governor Nelson Rockefeller, and for prison authorities to improve the intolerable conditions at Attica. (For more details see Vol. 5 No. 4of Rising Up Angry.) The prisoners were unsuccessful in their requests and protests, and so the rebellion, along with the taking of guards as hostages was inevitable. Commissioner Oswald, head of all the prisons in New York, had informed Gov. Rockefeller of this precarious situation long before the rebellion began. But even as the negotiations between prisoners and the state progressed over the four days of rebellion, Gov. Rockefeller, true to character, refused to even visit the prison, an act which many still think might have averted the entire massacre. Prisoners, hostages, observers to the negotiations, and the police all requested that Rockefeller come to Attica. Testifying later, Rockefeller said he could not see giving that form of revolt, with the taking of hostages, any legitimacy. It was against his principles to negotiate with any group that took hostages. So his ultimatum was that the men could release their hostages and go back to their cells and then he would let his Commissioner Oswald negotiate with a 5 man inmate committee. The inmates had gone that route for many years and would not loose the only bargaining weapon they felt they had – the hostages. But the prisoners did not foresee the ruthlessness of Rockefeller's power. In refusing to come to Attica and in approving the assault by State Police, Rockefeller takes credit and responsibility for instigating the Attica Massacre. His claim that the onslaught would save hostages' lives seems a little ridiculous when you look at the resulting 43 deaths. Rockefeller's real concern was maintaining the supreme power of the state – by any means necessary.

Continued on page 11.

Waukegan

Paint Plant Explosion Kills Two Men

On Friday, August 30 an explosion of a resin vat at the Midland Division - Dextor Corporation, a paint factory in Waukegan, took the lives of two workers, Glen Windsors and Pedro Torres.

Glen Windsors, 30, of 1711 Circle Ct., Waukegan died on September 7th in St. Mary's Hospital Burn Center in Milwaukee. Pedro Torres, 55, who had previously been reported in satisfactory condition, did not survive the burns on 50% of his body. He died in St. Therese Hospital in Waukegan on Saturday, September 14.

Both men had been working at a resin vat, adding a resin mixture to the already boiling liquid when the vat erupted through the hole into which they were pouring the resin. No explanation for the explosion has been given by the company, which says it is investigating the accident. The General Manager of the plant, Mr. Dwight Long, said, "We really don't know what happened, the men were just adding a mix to the kettle."

After hearing about the story, members of United Peoples' Organization (UPO) in Waukegan looked into the circumstances of the accident. UPO talked to employees and former employees and came up with some startling information. According to people who work at Midland Paint, there was a very simple reason for the accident. They say that the chemical which Windsors and Torres were loading into the vat had been stored in barrels outside the plant for several months due to a lack of storage space inside. This might have allowed water to leak into the barrels. Many workers at Midland feel this may very likely have been the cause of the explosion.

Pedro Torres one of the two men killed by an explosion at the Midland Paint Plant in Waukegan.

Even before this accident occurred Midland Paint had a bad reputation among workers both at the plant and in the surrounding community, showing more disrespect than respect for its workers. In 1970 a union organizing drive was stopped by the company, and pro-union employees were fired. Another attempt in 1972 was also stifled. The workers are still without a union, and conditions are getting worse.

Midland Paints is known as a death trap to its workers and a liability to the community. The main production building has wooden stairs and floors which are so old that the stairway going to the second floor has fallen in. The chemicals used in the plant are so potent that some workers lost hair on their heads and faces. Yet the only precautions are three Fire Department tours annually to familiarize themselves with the plant. For the people who live in the surrounding community the plant is a constant threat. If any large explosion occurs the entire neighborhood will be in danger.

EVERY YEAR 25,000 AMERICANS NEVER COME HOME FROM WORK

These are just a few of the reasons why United Peoples' Organization has questioned the deaths of Pedro Torres and Glen Windsors. UPO feels that a company like Midland owes it to the community and to the families of the men who died to explain the real reasons for these deaths and what the company is doing to protect their employees and the community in the future. UPO believes that it is clear, due to the evidence already known, that the only way that Midland Paints will own up to these accidents and improve its conditions is by the workers sticking together and demanding a public examination of Midland Paints. Much community support will be necessary to get any progress out of Midland, so if you are interested in helping in this effort call Rising Up Angry at 472-1791 in Chicago.

ATTICA Continued from page 10.

The real criminals have not been charged. Nelson Rockefeller is guilty of refusing to use his power to prevent the senseless loss of prisoners' and hostages' lives. Commissioner Oswald is guilty of inhumane treatment of prisoners. He knew for years about the terrible conditions inside Attica, but because of lack of funds and lack of ability he remained impotent. Warden Mancusi is guilty – his programs for rehabilitation, medical care, food, recreation, etc. were totally inadequate and he sanctioned racism at every level of prison administration.

In September of 1974, the final stages of that series of criminal acts are unfolding: the state's use of the trials to avoid the responsibility for the conditions at Attica and the massacre of three years ago. The Attica Brothers need and deserve our support. Their heroic struggle for human rights is at a crucial stage. Stand with them now in their time of need. Attica is all of us!

DRUG NOTEBOOK

METHADONE

METHADONE (DOLOPHINE) is a synthetic opiate which was developed in Nazi Germany during World War II as a substitute for morphine. It was originally named after Adolph Hitler Methadone is used as a chemical treatment for heroin addicts, since it creates a cross-tolerance to heroin. In a pain-free individual, methadone has an effect with injections of 10-20 mg, but for an addict the usual daily dose is around 100-180 mg, taken orally. Medically, methadone is slightly more potent than morphine.

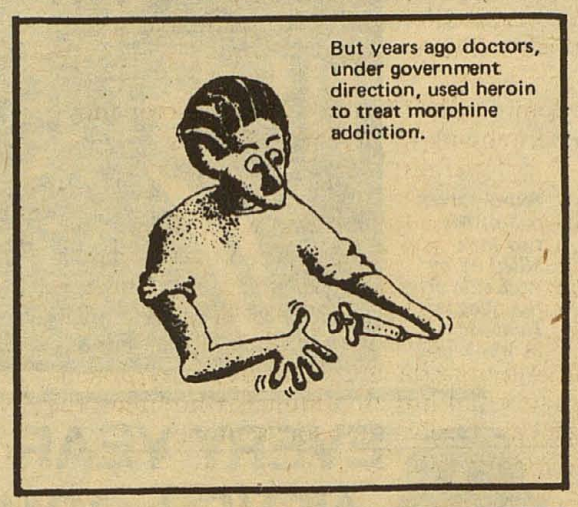
Originally billed as the wonder cure for heroin, methadone has proven to be even worse than heroin in many respects. Methadone is 10 times as addictive as heroin and degenerative brain damage has been found in methadone addicts. Since 1971 over 1500 methadone-related deaths have occured and according to the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, reported methadone overdose deaths now outnumber heroin overdose deaths by 5 to 1. Common effects of regular methadone use include: constipation requiring daily medication; excessive sweating; sexual impotency with actual decrease in male hormone levels; insomnia and abnormal menstrual periods. The long term effects of methadone are still unknown.

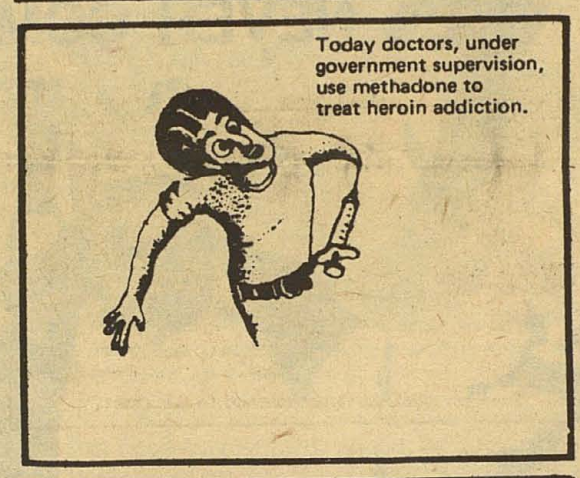
Signs and symptoms of withdrawal appear within 8 hours of the last dose taken, and they peak in intensity within 24 to 48 hours. They include: anxiety (sometimes extreme), restlessness, general body aches, insomnia, yawning, tears, runny nose, perspiration, contraction of pupils, hot flashes, nausea, diarrhea, rise in body temperature and respiration rate, dehydration, abdominal cramps and over time a general loss in body weight.

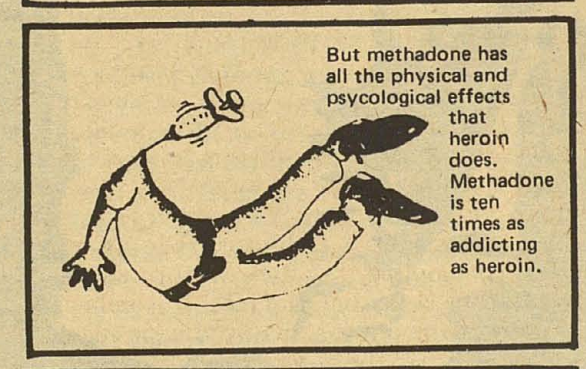
METHADONE MAINTAINANCE

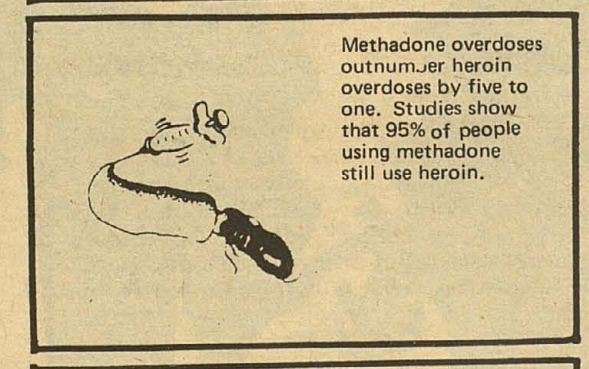
The most common way methadone is used to "cure" heroin addicts is the methadone maintainence program where a heroin addict is given large daily doses of methadone (equal to $150 worth of heroin) to "block" the person's desire to use heroin. Methadone, though, has all of the bad physical and psychological effects that heroin does and since tolerance levels to methadone develop there is no real "blocking" dose.

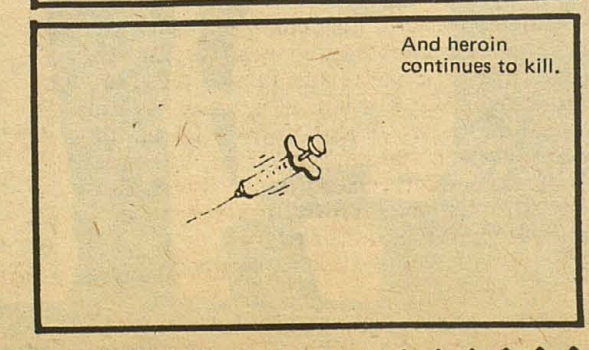
Methadone maintainence programs don't "cure" heroin addicts, but rather switch the drug the person is addicted to from heroin to methadone. But methadone is controlled, to a large extent, by the government, so it is used as a method of manipulating people. If a person on a methadone maintainance program does not go along with what the program says he or she should do, then the methadone is withheld and the person begins the agonizing withdrawal process "cold turkey." Many people see methadone maintainance programs as a sophisticated way for the government to manipulate and control thousands of people.






But methadone has all the physical and psycological effects that heroin does. Methadone is ten times as addicting as heroin.


Methadone overdoses outnumber heroin overdoses by five to one. Studies show that 95% of people using methadone still use heroin.



As evidence for this argument, people have cited the fact that the federal government has poured 20 times more money into the methadone maintainance programs than it has into programs that cure heroin addicts without drugs. Because of this real fear of governmental control, thousands of prisoners have chosen to stay in jail rather than be in a methadone program on the street.

Now a new black market has also developed in methadone so many people are becoming methadone addicts, rather than heroin addicts. A large source of the black market methadone is the methadone maintainance programs. In New York City methadone is the most common illegally sold narcotic.

METHADONE DETOXIFICATION

The most effective use of methadone for treating heroin addiction is called detoxification. Under this program an addict is given decreasing amounts of methadone at a gradual pace. Eventually, the person's body will be able to get along without either methadone or heroin. The intent of the detox programs is to turn out totally independent, drug-free people. To be effective, of course, methadone detox programs must have good counseling. The object of the detox program is to return the addict to the street so that they are not dependent on any type of drug. This is in contrast to the methadone maintainance program that can well mean a life time addiction to methadone.

One of the best methadone detoxification programs in the country is at Lincoln Hospital in New York City. Since 1971 more than 28,000 have been detoxified from death drugs at "Lincoln Detox center," as it is called.

For the past 6 months Lincoln Detox has been carefully evaluating the use of acupuncture as a means of dealing with methadone and heroin addiction. So far the results have been very encouraging.

But, as the people who administer Lincoln Detox know so well, acupuncture is not a "cure" for drug addiction. It provides a safe, pleasant, rapid – and drug free – method of escaping from the physical habit. Stopping the drug plague in this country means stopping the social conditions which cause people to use drugs and which cause drugs to be so available in our community.

NEWS AT A GLANCE

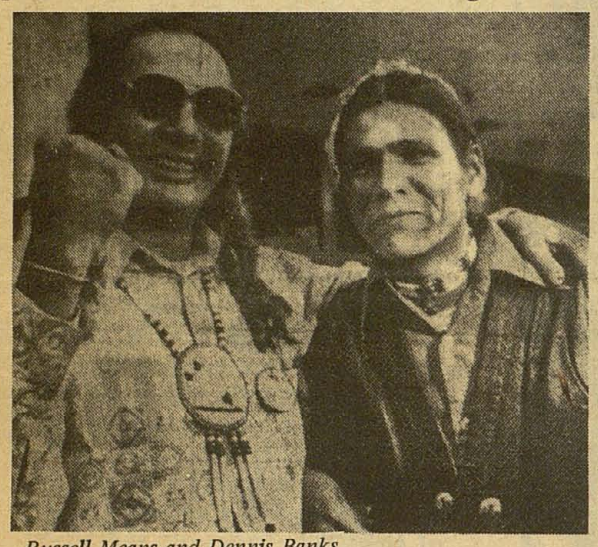
National

Wounded Knee Trial Dismissed

In a long awaited ruling, U.S. District Court Judge Fred Nichol dismissed all charges against American Indian Movement leaders Russell Means and Dennis Banks at their trial in St. Paul, Minn.

In his statement on September 16, Judge Nichol said he was ashamed of the government's conduct. Two FBI agents were discovered eavesdropping on the testimony of another agent during the trial. The trial also revealed the FBI had sent spies into the defense team, that the government had lied to the court about a witness' criminal record, had quashed serious charges against their own star witness, and had perpetrated other illegal activities in connection with the American Indian Movement.

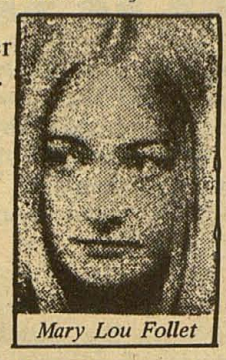
The case was dismissed after Mrs. Therese Cherrier, a member of the jury, suffered a stroke during jury deliberations. The government refused to let the eleven remaining jurors continue. In his remarks, Nichol criticized the government's role during the Wounded Knee occupation by AIM last year and he said, "This has been a bad year for justice," speaking about President Ford's pardon of Richard Nixon and Watergate.



Russell Means and Dennis Banks

Army Nurse Quits

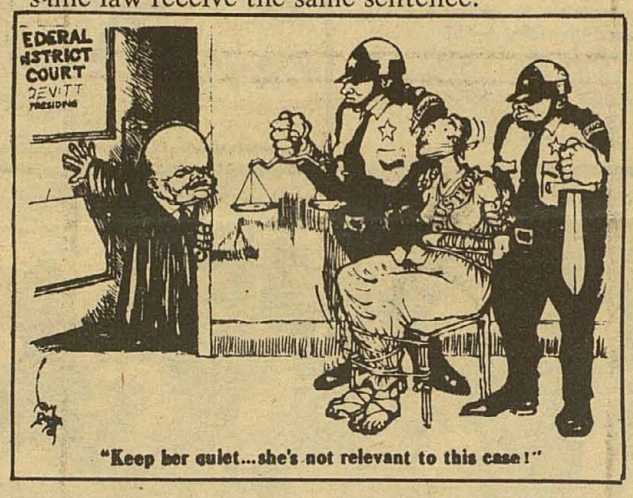
Second Lt. Mary Lou Follett, the U.S. Army nurse who defied "regulations" by dating an enlisted man, has resigned her commission after being denied promotion. Lt. Follett was warned by her "superiors" last year that she was violating regulations against fraternization between officers and enlisted personnel when she was seeing Pfc. James Johnson, a medical technician. Said Ms. Follett, "Not being promoted was the last straw. After the way I've been treated, I wouldn't advise anybody to join the U.S. Army. But I think my story gave others the courage to challenge some foolish military attitudes.'



Mary Lou Follet

Federal Study Discovers Wide Discrepency In Sentencing for Identical Crimes

A federal study of some U.S. judges revealed wide variations in their sentencing practices. The study asked judges from Vermont, New York, and Connecticut to pass sentence on 20 identical cases which were contrived from cases already heard but altered to disguise names and minor details. The results support the argument by many prison inmates that not all criminals who break the same law receive the same sentence.



"Keep her quiet...she's not relevant to this case!"

Brutal Medical Practices Exposed

Nurses at Bethany Brethan-Garfield Park Hospital have exposed illegal or unethical practices by several of the doctors there. The doctors are refusing to treat welfare recipients, thus forcing the nurses to take responsibility for operations that they are not trained to perform. The doctors then fill out the forms, claiming that they performed the services, thus collecting the fees. It is believed that each of the doctors involved were receiving close to $100,000 a year from public funds.

Tobacco Industry Promised Gasoline Priority

The Federal Energy Administration has decided to guarantee tobacco farmers 100% of their gasoline needs in the event of another gasoline shortage. This gives the tobacco industry priority over ambulances, police cars , and manufacturers, of everything from food to soap.

The World

Guinea-Bissau Formally Free . . . Angola, Mozambique Next

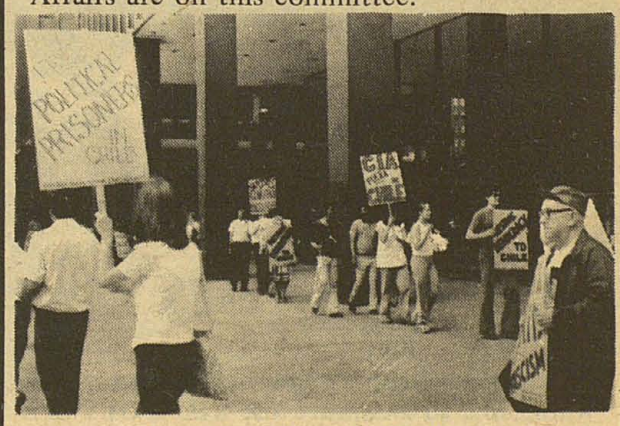
The tiny African country of Guinea-Bissau formally ended it's 343 year old tie to Portugal. The occasion marked a victory for the African revolutionaries and ended the thirteen year old colonial war.

Independence for Portugal's two other colonies is planned for the near future. Whites in Mozambique have sparked violence in an attempt to maintain the white supremist government there.

After years of fighting the people of Guinea-Bissau have won formal independence from Portugal.

CIA Admits—We Financed Chile Coup

Information leaked from a September 8 testimony by CIA Director William Colby at the hearings of the House Armed Services Intelligence Subcommittee showed that the CIA spent $11 million in the past few years to subvert, destabilize, and and finally take over the democratically elected government of Salvador Allende in Chile. It has also been learned that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger lied earlier when he said he had nothing to do with the Chile coup. In fact, Kissinger was the man who ordered secret U.S. intervention in Chile. The intervention was approved by the super-secret '40 Committee', a clandestine group at the top level of government which decides where the CIA should support or undermine foreign governments. Kissinger, the CIA director, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the deputy Secretary of Defense, and the Undersecretary of State for Political Affairs are on this committee.



A noontime picket at the Federal Building on Sept. 11 supports the Chilean peoples continued struggle one year after the military junta took power. Thousands of political prisoners remain in jail today and subjected to torture by a CIA trained police force.

Letters (Continued from Page 5)

They were right to be angry. The two unions settled with AT&T for a new contract on Aug. 4, avoiding a nationwide strike (which could have been much more effective than separate local strikes). The contract was really no different than the one which we had voted down. The union accepted a .7% increase or $.04 per hour more than the previous offer. The only improvement was in the pension plan, which does not help to pay for today's soaring grocery prices. The real deal was that AT&T had given CWA an agency shop agreement, meaning that 45% of the workers in CWA's jurisdiction who did not belong to the union would have to pay union dues regardless whether they wanted to join or not. That's more than $2 million for CWA and not much for the workers.

After the contract was settled it was the company who told us the new terms. We never heard a word from the union. The morning after the settlement, everyone at the garage was very angry and wanted to know what was really going on. The chief steward didn't even show up.

Of course the contract had to be ratified by the union members. To be sure that this would happen, delaying tactics were used. The vote would not take place for two weeks – (everyone could "cool down"). To clinch it, the votes would be by mail and not at another mass meeting. A meeting would mean unpleasant questions and angry discussions among the workers about the contract. A strike would be more likely to come out of such a situation than from isolated mail ballots made at a distance from the issues. The ballots trickled out to the workers with the final results in on Sept. 6 – one month after the union settlement. And sure enough the contract was ratified.

IBEW workers at other companies such as Western Electric and Stewart Warner are, I'm sure, familiar with our experience at Illinois Bell. The union makes strong demands – "nothing less than $35 per week" when all along it really intends to settle for just what the company wants. It's time for the workers to call the unions' bluff – to organize and pressure the union to fight for the workers' interests and not the companies.

IBEW Member

PEOPLE'S GRAPEVINE

Hope you made it out for the Mexican independence day parade on Saturday, Sept. 14 on State Street. It was huge—there was so much spirit and it lasted around two hours.

Congratulations to **Kathy and Al Miller** who got married recently.

Birthday greetings go out to **Eric Hansen**, on Oct. 3 he'll be 26. **Mark Hawn** on October 6. **George Kandel** from **North Ave. & Monticello** will be 24 on Oct. 4. **Steve Bild** hits 22 on Sept. 29, and **Shirley Metzger** turned 23 on August 26 (a belated happy birthday wish to you, Shirley). There was a nice surprise party with family and friends for **Norma Quintana** who was 26 on September 16.

We're glad to hear that **Christine Connella** is out of Grant Hospital and we all hope you get well soon.

We're glad to hear **Frank Sousa** is back in Chicago!

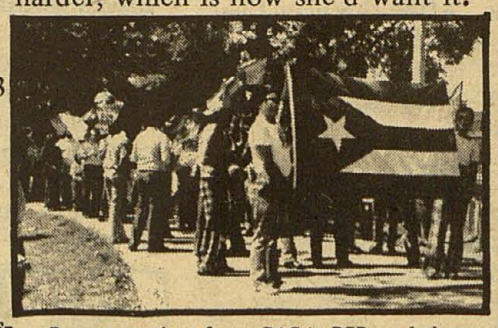
Oh—more birthdays. Happy Birthday to **Bob Sandoval** from **26th & Pulaski**, to **David Serrano of Logan Square** who was 8 on Sept. 10, and to **Ricky Hurst** who turns one on Sept. 22.

A very happy anniversary wish to **Mr. and Mrs. Jose Quintana** who celebrated their 28th year together on Sept. 14.

News from **Glenview Naval Air Station. LCPL James J. Cameli** was happily released from active duty in the Marine Corps on Sept. 11, 1974.

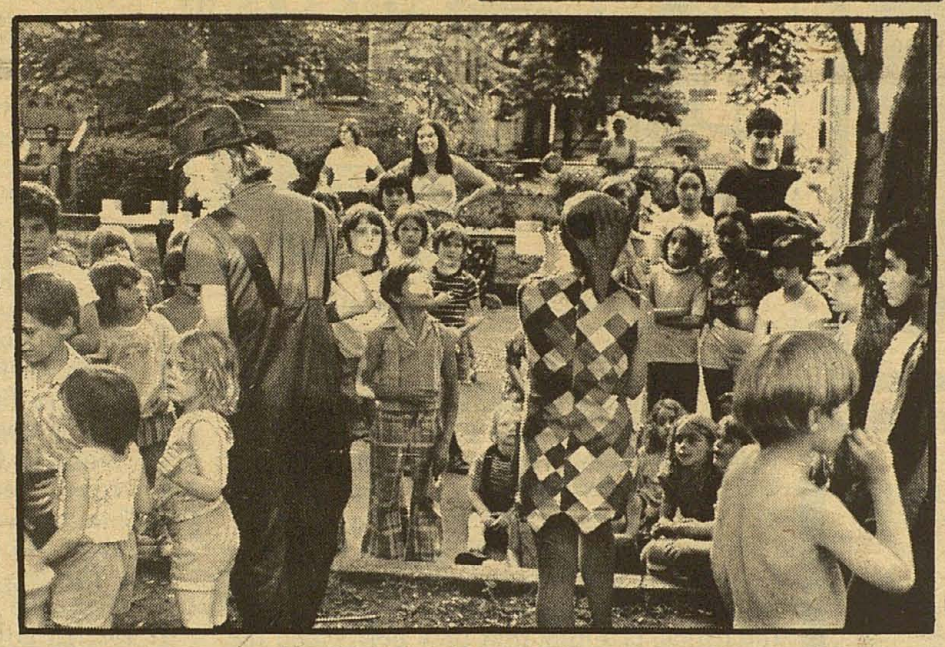
On Sunday, Sept. 22 there will be a **soccer game** between a Chicago team and a team from Mexico up at Winnemac Park (behind Amundsen High School). Proceeds go to the **United Farm Workers.**

Floss Mileski died of a heart attack this summer. She was an active member of **040** a people's organization in Philadelphia. Rising Up Angry extends our deepest sympathy to her family and friends. Friends wrote us and said "The memory of her sacrifice, service, and dedication to the revolution make us want to work that much harder, which is how she'd want it."

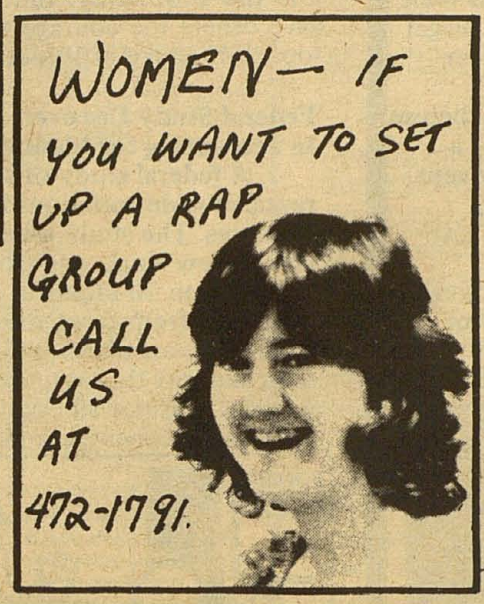


Representatives from CASA, PSP, and the UFW joined with community members in a march in early September protesting mistreatment of "undocumented" Mexican immigrants working in the U.S.

(below) The Kenmore- Seminary block party with music provided by Mr. Greenjeans. A special thanks goes out to the Alvarado family, Hernandez family, Marie, John, Roger Brown, Mike Weller, Harry and all the clowns from the Bread and Roses Theatre Group.



Step May says hello from Los Angeles. He's going to the **People's College of Law** sponsored by the **National Lawyers' Guild.** This is a new law school comprised of 2/3 minority students with a number of students on scholarships. He's really excited about the school and says if anyone else wants information they should write the school at 715 S. Parkview, Los Angeles, California.



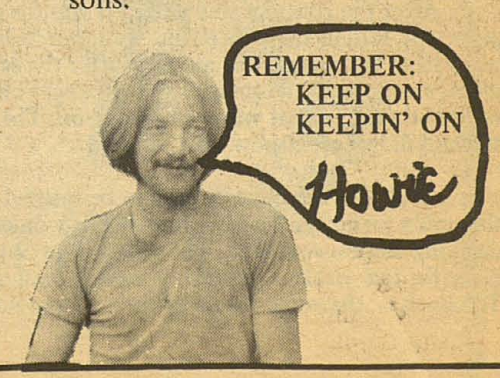
COME ONE
COME ALL
to the RISING UP ANGRY
RUMMAGE SALE

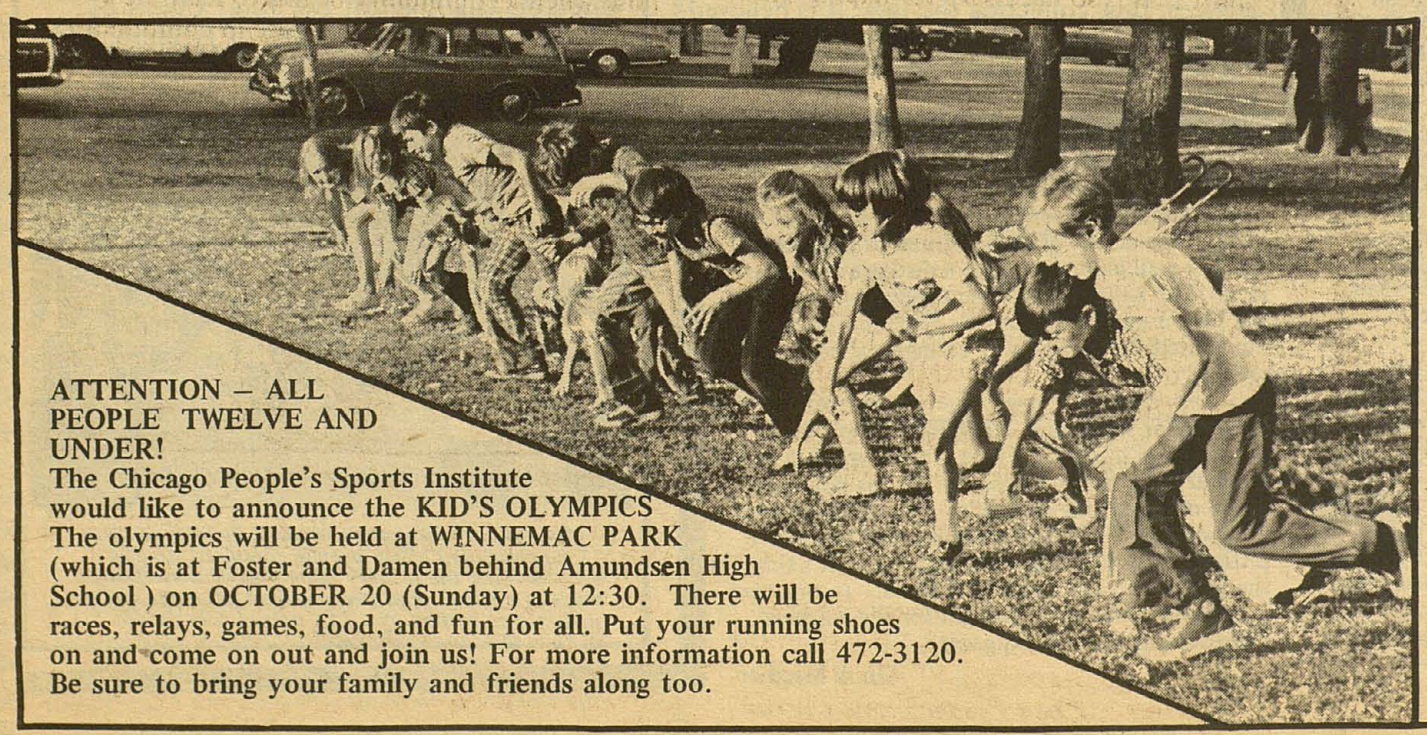
Oct. 5 & 6 at the Fritzi Engelstein People's Free Health Center at 2747 N. Wilton(near Diversey & Sheffield). For more info. or if you want to help out call the office at 472-1791.

Welcome home to **Ronald Brown, James Bjerkan, and Stuart Perry**, beautiful brothers just released from prison for draft evasion. We also extend our our warmest regards and our support to **Steve Bezich** and **Danny Goodman (of Indiana)** who refuse to sign furlough agreements because they say it is not a complete release from the threat of imprisonment. We're behind you—brothers who do not fall into President Ford's amnesty rules—anyone in prison for destroying draft records, draft cards, non-payment of military excise [redacted]one tax, or not reporting accurate information to their draft boards. Most of all, our greetings and support to all the deserters still in prison and all those now in exile who refuse to come back for another trial of their beliefs against the Vietnam War.

We would like to close by saying hi and wishing these brothers (and all other brothers and sisters incarcerated in the New York prisons) the best and to let you know we are with you:

Alexander Del Hago, Red Murphy, E. Temple, Samal Shakur, Zackery Morgan, D. Rapley, Anthony Kitt, Vincent J. Spence, James P. Murphy, Harry Santiago, Will Carter, Charles Roach, Lovie Putoh Jr., Nelson Hernandez, Pedro Estrada, Ken Torborg, Jerry Schwartz, Ralph Cortez, Louis Casale, Dennis Varick, Johnny Fernandez, Eric Thompson, Gerald Rogers, Amar Mshaka and William Lassiter who are now in Attica and other New York prisons.





ATTENTION – ALL PEOPLE TWELVE AND UNDER!
The Chicago People's Sports Institute would like to announce the KID'S OLYMPICS
The olympics will be held at WINNEMAC PARK (which is at Foster and Damen behind Amundsen High School) on OCTOBER 20 (Sunday) at 12:30. There will be races, relays, games, food, and fun for all. Put your running shoes on and come on out and join us! For more information call 472-3120. Be sure to bring your family and friends along too.

CORTEZ & CALIFORNIA
COMMUNITY DEMANDS AN END TO POLICE BRUTALITY

On the evening of August 20th Jose Esquivel, 17, and his friend Smokey were in a small store near the corner of Cortez and California. The store owner thought he saw some little kids stealing things from his store so he called the police. Two cops, Reiter and Tobias from the 13th District, responded to the call around 9:00PM.

As they entered the store, Tobias and Reiter started pushing around the little kids. Smokey protested that they were just little kids and the police didn't have to treat them that way. Tobias and Reiter told Smokey to shut up, and hurled racial insults at him. Tobias then started pushing Smokey around. Jose yelled for him to lay off and Reiter reached over and slapped Jose in the face. Jose tried to defend himself but both Tobias and Reiter jumped on him. They put a choke hold on him and Tobias and Jose wrestled to the floor. As they struggled, Reiter reached up and grabbed a bottle off of a shelf. He smashed Jose in the face with it, opening a cut above his left eye. Finally the police got handcuffs on Jose. They hustled him out of the store through a crowd that had gathered and threw him into the squad car. As the cops sped away with Jose handcuffed in the back, Tobias turned around in the front seat and punched him in the face.

Word of what had happened spread quickly through the neighborhood. Some people went to Norwegian Hospital when they learned the police were taking Jose there for treatment. As the police brought Jose into the hospital they continued to push him around, and at one point they were getting ready to beat him again and only the intervention of some of Jose's friends prevented further injury. One of his friends was knocked to the floor by police and arrested for disorderly conduct.

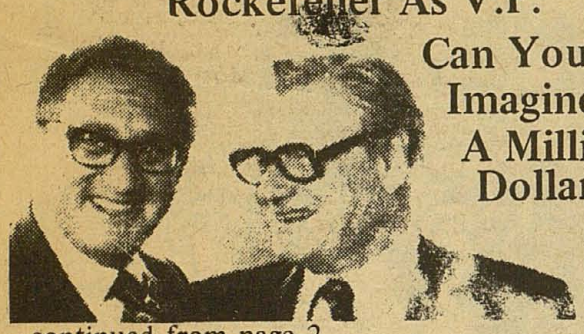
The next day, people from the neighborhood working with the Puerto Rican Free High School and the Puerto Rican Socialist Party organized a demonstration at the Wood Street station demanding the suspension of Tobias and Reiter. Over 100 people demonstrated outside while the police heckled and harassed them. As the night wore on and demonstrators left, the police charged out of the station and randomly arrested six people on charges of mob action.

Much to the surprise of the police, the following weeks brought more demonstrations in front of the station until the 13th District commander had to come out and speak to the people. He refused to take any responsibility for the actions or discipline of the men under his command and claimed he knew nothing of the investigation being conducted into the incidents.

But the community residents are not willing to be denied public accountability from the police department. They are continuing to organize to protect the rights of the community to a safe and sane police force, and to move Tobias and Reiter to where they belong -- the unemployment line.

People demonstrate outside Wood Street police station demanding the removal of Officers Tobias and Reiter from the force.

Rockefeller As V.P. Can You Imagine A Million Dollars?



continued from page 2

could easily conceive of Rockefeller using his position in government to increase the profits that the oil and food industry makes.

What we need to fight inflation is lower corporate profits and decreased military spending, but this will take huge chunks of money from the Rockefeller empire, so we won't expect to see the government moving in that direction. As Vice President, Nelson Rockefeller will be in a unique position of using the executive branch of government as a direct extension of his own business empire.

That creates the curious situation of having a president and vice president who were not elected, with the vice president being more powerful than the president. This situation is hardly one that furthers democracy in this country. A concentration of political and economic power in the hands of Nelson Rockefeller and the wealthy families he represents means a lessening of the too little power available to the people. Without thinking too hard, we can see that with Rocky as Ford's V.P. the interests and policies of the US government will reflect and coincide even more closely with the interests and needs of the Rockefeller empire – with a corresponding loss of concern for the needs and interests of most of the American people.

The Child Care Industry

Continued from page 8.

the nation itself. Child care must center around the child, and not just the need of women and men to be freed of the burden of full time child rearing in order to meet the needs of industry and business.

Child care is essential for the liberation of Children. Group child care can provide opportunity for children to develop social sensitivity and responsibility to others, as well as independence, emotional autonomy, trust, a wide range of intellectual interests, physical skills, and above all, a collective and cooperative spirit that is so necessary to shaping the very future and destiny of people on this earth.

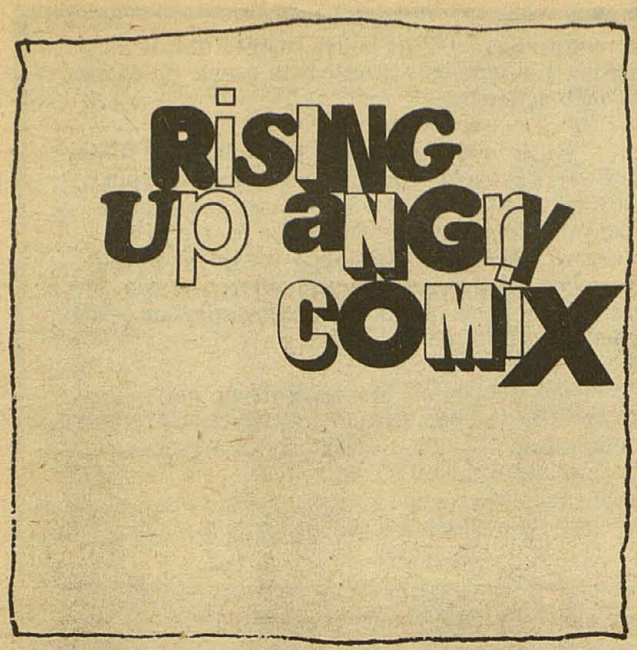
The union organizing drive currently underway in Uptown, if coupled to the needs and desires of the community, including the parents and children, will take that step forward toward putting child care work in its proper perspective – one of the most necessary and rewarding types of work that a person can devote his or her life to. Child care programs that can recruit and train both women and men, from both the communities concerned and colleges, with salaries and decision-making input in keeping with the value of this work, would be a step toward making child rearing a desireable and rewarding occupation.

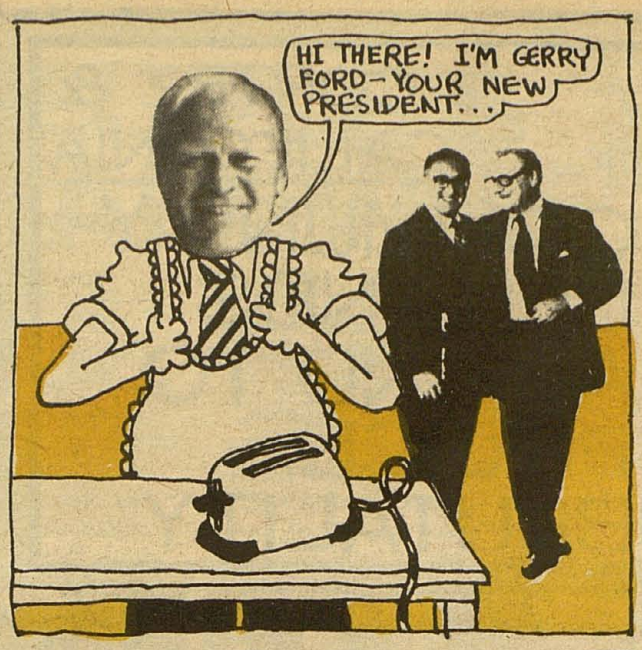
And while the current struggle of the child care workers is for recognition from the local social agencies concerned, the struggle down the line will be for democratic control by both parents and teachers, in a nationally expanding child care program that will be funded by the federal government, and must be paid for by taxing the corporations of business and industry.

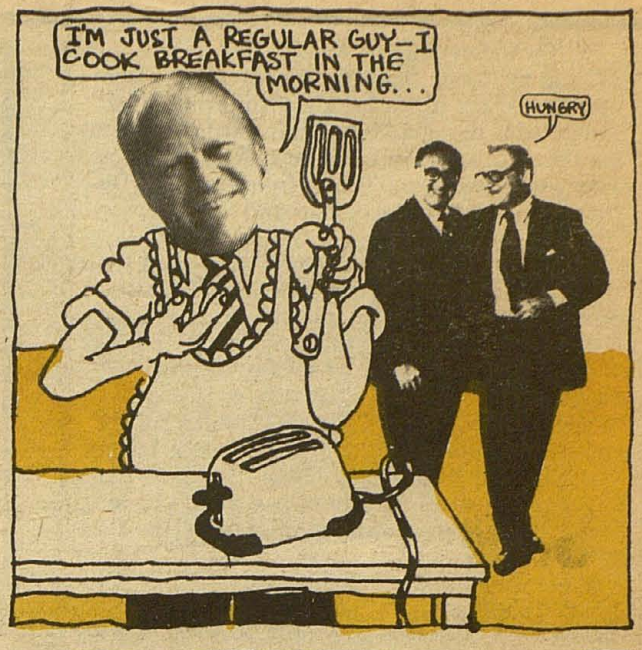
No local agency, through charity or any other method, will be able to fund programs of the necessary size and scope. Even the corporations, who are preparing to set up franchised child care operations (not unlike McDonalds), will rely on federal funding. But practice has shown that most government programs that have talked about helping poor and working people, including giving them some say and control in matters, have retreated from nice sounding statements of purpose when a community begins to learn how to organize and begins to engage in community action to take care of the necessary business

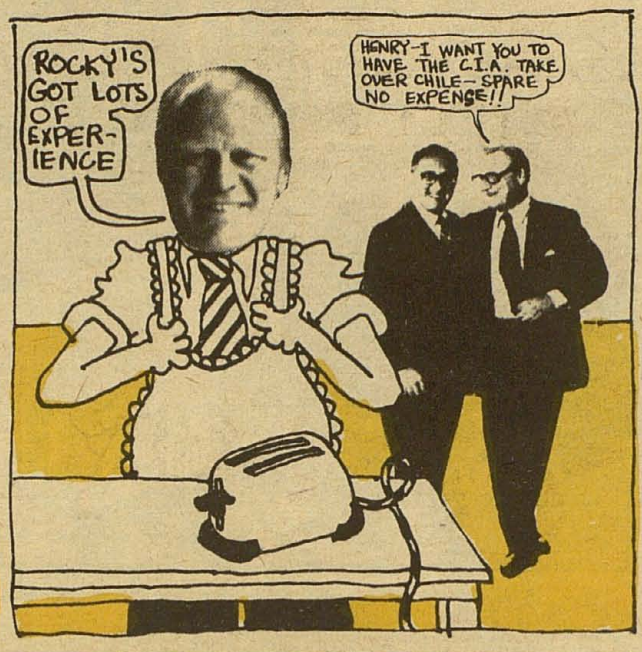
of controlling and shaping its own destiny.

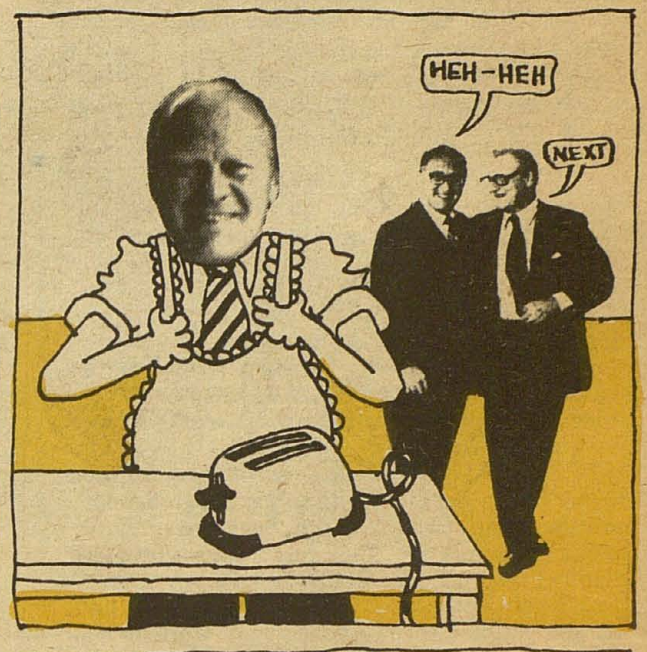
Like singer Marvin Gaye says, "SAVE THE CHILDREN"; they will shape the future. The current struggle of Uptown's child care workers is a step in that direction. All concerned and progressive people, parents or not, should see it that way.

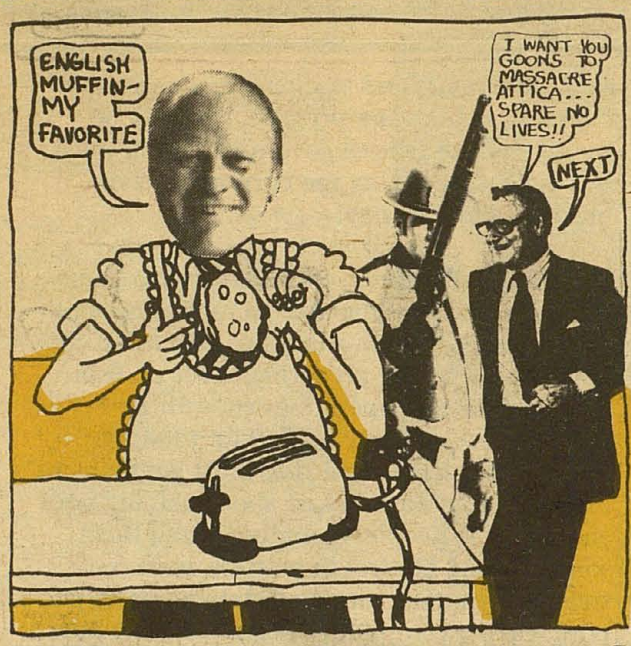


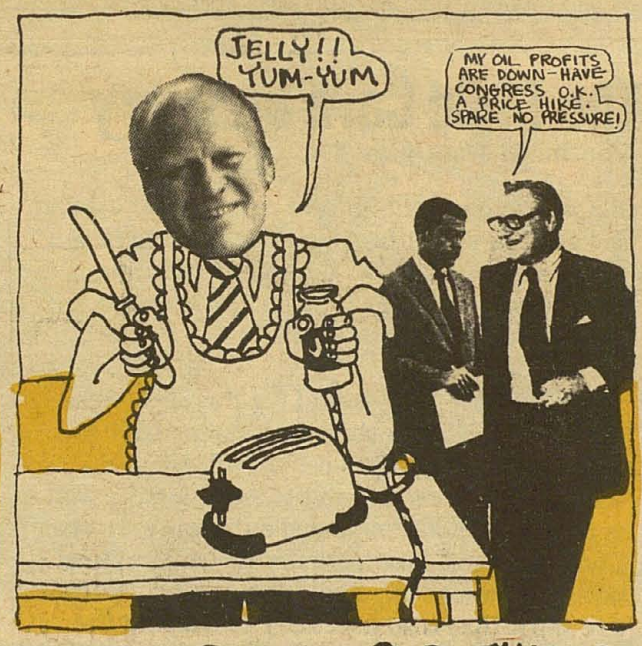


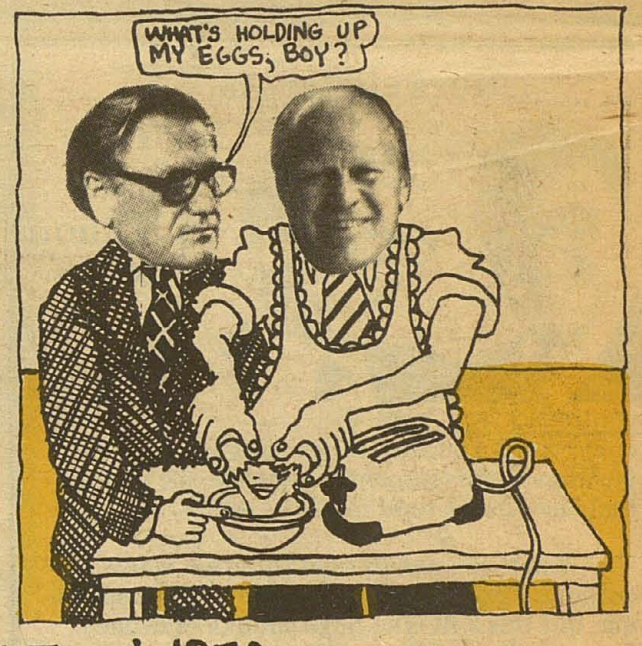












THANKS TO THE FOLKS AT BELL TELEPHONE FOR THIS CARTOON IDEA

Rising Up Angry Office

The Rising Up Angry office and Right On Books are located at 1215 W. Belmont, Chicago. We are open every day except Sunday, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. and on Mondays and Wednesdays til 9 p.m.

Telephone: (312) 472-1791

Free Health Care

The Fritzi Englestein People's Free Health Center is a Rising Up Angry Program. The clinic provides free medical care to people living in the Lakeview and Lincoln Park Communities. When patients cannot be treated at the clinic, we send patient advocates with them to other medical institutions to make sure they get good care.

For information, call 472-1791 from 1 to 6 p.m. everyday.

Legal Clinics

The Rising Up Angry Legal Program deals with criminal cases, housing, welfare, civil cases, divorce, military, consumer fraud, labor law, or just hassles of any kind with the law. Our lawyers are inexpensive and sometimes free. No one is turned away for lack of money.

There are 3 legal clinics in Chicago:
South Side: Call 472-1791 for information
North Side: 1215 W. Belmont
7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Wednesday Nights
Bethel United Methodist Church
4256 N. Ridgeway
7 p.m. to 9.p.m. Monday Nights

Call 472-1791 for more information.